The Bedford Inquirer.

A Local and General Newspaper, Devoted to Politics, Education, Literature and Morals.

JOHN LUTZ, *Editor and Proprietor.* BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JAN. 7, 1869. VOL. 42: NO 1

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

All advertisements for less than 3 months 10 cents per line for each insertion. Special notices one-half additional. All resolutions of Associations, communications of a limited or individual interest and notices of marriages and deaths, exceeding five lines, 10 cts. per line. All legal notices of every kind, and all Orphans' Court and other Judicial sales, are required by law to be published in both papers. Editorial Notices 15 cents per line. All Advertising due after first insertion. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers.

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One column	30.00	45.00	80.00

NEWSPAPER LAWS.—We would call the special attention of Post Masters and subscribers to the INQUIRER to the following synopsis of the Newspaper laws:

1. A Postmaster is required to give notice *by letter,* (returning a paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken; and a neglect to do so makes the Postmaster *responsible* to the publishers for the payment.

2. Any person who takes a paper from the Post office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not is responsible for the pay.

3. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, *whether it be taken from the office or not.* There can be no legal discontinuence until the payment is made.

4. If the subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it, *if he takes it out of the Post Office.* The law proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the Post office, or removing and having them uncalled for, is *prima facia* evidence of intentional fraud.

Professional & Business Cards.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

ALEX. KING, JR., *ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,* BEDFORD, PA., All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt and careful attention. Office three doors South of the Court House, lately occupied by J. W. Dickerson. nov26

KIMMELL AND LINGENFELTER, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law, in new brick building near the Lutheran Church. [April 1, 1869-tf

M. A. POINTS, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA. Respectfully tenders his professional services to the public. Office in the INQUIRER Building, (second floor.) ☞Collections promptly made. [April,1'69-tf.

ESPY M. ALSIP, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, Pensions, back pay, Bounty, &c. speedily collected. Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House. apl 1, 1869.—tf.

J. R. DURBORROW, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA., Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice. He is also, a regularly licensed Claim Agent and will give special attention to the prosecution of claims against the Government for Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Lands, &c. Office on Juliana street, one door South of the *Inquirer* office, and nearly opposite the 'Mengel House" April 1, 1869:tf

S. L. RUSSELL. ..... J. R. LONGENECKER

RUSSELL & LONGENECKER, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW, Bedford, Pa., Will attend promptly and faithfully to all business entrusted to their care. Special attention given to collections and the prosecution of claims for Back Pay, Bounty, Pensions, &c. ☞Office on Juliana street, south of the Court House. April 1:69:1yr.

J. M'D. SHARPE. ..... E. F. KERR

SHARPE & KERR, *ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.* Will practice in the Courts of Bedford and adjoining counties. All business entrusted to their care will receive careful and prompt attention. Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, &c., speedily collected from the Government. Office on Juliana street, opposite the banking house of Reed & Schell. Bedford, Pa. Apr 1;69:tf

PHYSICIANS.

DR. B. F. HARRY, Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius. [Ap'l 1,69.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JACOB BRENNEMAN, WOODBERRY, PA., SCRIVENER, CONVEYANCER, LICENSED CLAIM AGENT, and Ex-Officio JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, Will attend to all business entrusted into his hands with promptness and despatch. Will remit money by draft to any part of the country. 17:ly

DANIEL BORDER, PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL, BEDFORD, PA. WATCHMAKER AND DEALER IN JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, &C. He keeps on hand a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches, Spectacles of Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses, Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens. He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand. [apr.28,'65.

D. W. CROUSE, DEALER IN CIGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, &C. On Pitt street one door east of Geo. R. Oster & Co.'s Store, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call. Bedford April 1, '69.,

C. N. HICKOK, DENTIST. Office at the old stand in BANK BUILDING, Juliana st., BEDFORD. All operations pertaining to *Surgical and Mechanical Dentistry* performed with care and WARRANTED. *Anæsthetics administered, when desired. Artificial teeth inserted at, per set,* $8.00 *and upward.* As I am determined to do a CASH BUSINESS or none, I have reduced the prices for Artificial Teeth of the various kinds, 20 per cent., and of Gold Fillings 33 per cent. This reduction will be made only to strictly Cash Patients, and all such will receive prompt attention. 7feb68

WASHINGTON HOTEL. This large and commodious house, having been re-taken by the subscriber, is now open for the reception of visitors and boarders. The rooms are large, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The table will always be supplied with the best the market can afford. The Bar is stocked with the choicest liquors. In short, it is my purpose to keep a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Thanking the public for past favors, I respectfully solicit a renewal of their patronage. N. B. Hacks will run constantly between the Hotel and the Springs. may17,'69:1y WM. DIBERT, Prop'r.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, HUNTINGDON, PA. This old establishment having been leased by J. MORRISON, formerly proprietor of the Morrison House, has been entirely renovated and refurnished and supplied with all the modern improvements and conveniences necessary to a first-class Hotel. The dining room has been removed to the first floor and is now spacious and airy, and the chambers are all well ventilated, and the proprietor will endeavor to make his guests perfectly at home. Address, J. MORRISON, EXCHANGE HOTEL, 31julyyf Huntingdon, Pa.

PRIVATE BOARDING. Mrs. V. B. TATE has enlarged her residence on Juliana street for the purpose of taking boarders —weekly or yearly. 3dec4t

Inquirer Column.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE BEDFORD INQUIRER.

PUBLISHED

EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,

BY

JOHN LUTZ,

OFFICE ON JULIANA STREET,

BEDFORD, PA.

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PAMPHLETS,

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

JOHN LUTZ.

Bedford Inquirer.

ITEMS.

LETTERS from Rome state that the Pope intends to make one or more American prelates, Cardinals, and the Archbishops of Baltimore and New York are mentioned as likely to receive the honors.

THE Reformed Church Synod, in session at Philadelphia, have voted in favor of striking the word "German" from their title, and have officially declared the title to be "The Reformed Church of the United States of America."

FATHER HYACINTHE sailed for Europe from New York on Saturday in the steamer Pereire. He was accompanied to the vessel by several members of the French Benevolent Society and several American friends. He stated he would return to this country again and make an extended tour of it.

WE advise girls to go West if they want husbands. The excess of men in Ohio is 40,000; in Michigan, 40,000; in Kansas, 15,000; in Missouri, 12,000, and in California, 143,000. On the contrary, there are 50,000 more women than men in New England, and nearly the same excess of females in Pennsylvania, New York and New Jersey.

THE coming census-taking in this country is a gigantic work. Forty millions of people to be numbered; the age, sex, occupation, nativity, &c., to be noted; all the statistics of the farmers, their productions, live stock, &c., to be gathered; all the manufacturing establishments of the country with their raw material, machinery and various products, to be enumerated; schools, libraries, churches, to be reported. The work is truly ponderous.

IT is aggravating to have an officer of the internal revenue service shot while in the performance of his duty; it is exasperating to have him shot by a whisky-distiller, who is not the most valuable member of society conceivable. Lieut. Moses, a Deputy Marshal, going on the 4th inst. to Linn Creek, Mo., to seize certain whisky-works, was shot in his room in the tavern, by some rifleman, supposed to be a dishonest extorter of rifle-whisky from honest grain or potatoes. In the evil, old times, they used to call those who helped runaway negroes leviers of war upon the United States. The hostilities were short, if sharp; but some of these whisky-men seem to have organized for a regular campaign.

A PLEASING little incident at Utica, Ill., exhibits the beauty of kerosene as a kindler. The children of a Mr. Higgins, in order to expedite a fire in the stove, did what they had seen their elders do—they poured kerosene upon the coals. Instantly an explosion ensued. The baby lived half an hour after it. The oldest boy died the same night. Only one of the children is likely to recover. One always experiences a desire, after recounting a story like this, to point a moral, and to utter words of warning; but really, kerosene accidents are getting to be so common that we have come to the conclusion that people, rather than otherwise, enjoy them, and are positively in love with burning and blowing up.

SURGEON GENERAL BARNES reports that the health of the army has been remarkably good during the past year, except at Key West, where the yellow fever carried off 18 men. The average mean strength of the army during the current year was 36,820 white and 4,263 colored troops. The number of deaths reported was 473, or thirteen per thousand of mean strength. The medical corps as at present organized is highly extolled, and is believed to be the best in the world, considering the manner in which the troops are distributed.

THE Montreal *News* says: We have acquired a knowledge that we can live without reciprocity, and perhaps the American Executive is unwittingly teaching us a wholesome lesson of self reliance. We must learn to use the weapons they prize so highly. We must assimilate our frontier tariff to theirs, and prevent Canada being made a sacrifice market by American manufacturers. The use of our canals and fisheries are boons worth purchasing, but beyond them we have nothing to tempt the Americans to relax their tariff in our favor. The Ottawa Commons have thus a clear field before them, and can legislate upon reliable data; hitherto their movements were paralyzed by the prospect of the reciprocity treaty being revived.

ACCORDING to the Chicago journal, the German population of this country are the most sensitive and desperate of all those races coming into it, exceeding in that respect the Irish, who have had the name of being much more excitable and rash. The highest number of suicides in the above city for the past year belonged to the sons of the Fatherland, numbering nineteen against eleven Irish persons, the Americans, numbering nine, coming next. Four Englishmen were found on the roll; and, if a comparative estimate were made, it would probably be found that they fell very little, if anything, behind the Germans on that ghastly table of statistics. The causes of these suicides are not discriminated, but they would probably be found, for the most part, in the favorite beverages of the respective nationalities.

A LEWIS county jury has earned the gratitude of society by refusing to acquit a willful murderer whose defence was the pretext of wounded domestic honor. One Powers suspecting his wife of improper familiarity with one Shaw, deliberately killed the latter by cleaving his head with an axe. The usual plea of "temporary insanity" was put forward, and able and eloquent counsel exhausted themselves in customary argument and appeal, but, although the suspicion of the jealous husband was apparently well founded, the jury refused to accept the proffered justification, and Powers will be hanged next February, unless executive interference in his behalf is secured. It is to be hoped that juries will act on this wholesome precedent and unite in putting an end to the savage violence which is permitted to usurp the place of law. Such a consummation the community devoutly desire. It would be a great mistake to suppose that the protest against the indecent sensation of the Richardson case and the loose morality its discussion has developed implies a toleration of the lawless, brutal and cowardly method chosen by McFarland to redress his grievances.

Miscellaneous.

Special Correspondence to Iowa State Register.

WALL LAKE.

CLARION, WRIGHT CO., IOWA, September, 1869.

We remember, some fifteen years ago, of reading in an Eastern paper, a very elaborate account of a wonderful "Walled Lake," situated in Wright county, Iowa. Since that time, it has frequently excited the attention of the curious, although it is sometimes confounded with other Lakes, of the same name situated elsewhere. Your readers should understand that the lake in Wright county is the original *Wall Lake,* the claims of the lakes in Hamilton and Sac counties to the contrary, notwithstanding. It is not our purpose to repeat the marvelous stories which have doubtless excited the wonder of those who have read the various accounts above referred to, but merely to describe Wall Lake *as it is.*

The lake is situated in township 90, north of range 24 west, being within some three or four miles of the south line of the county. In company with George A. McKay, Esq., of Clarion, who generously furnished a team, we drove down to the lake, the distance from this place being about eight miles. On the way, we passed through what is called the "Homestead Settlement," where a large number of families have availed themselves of the benefits of the Homestead Law. Many of them have well-improved farms that you could hardly buy for less than $15 or $20 per acre, although most of them are five or six miles from any timber, except the groves which they have planted. Thousands of acres of the finest prairie, however, in this part of the county, is the property of Eastern non-residents some of it belonging to such distinguished persons as William H. Seward and O. B. Matteson, of New York. It is not likely that Mr. Seward's "Alaska Purchase" will ever produce for the Government so luxuriant a crop of grass as that which now covers the surface of his own rich Iowa lands.

But, we were about to write of our visit to Wall Lake. As we approached it, we remembered having been told that all the boulders had been gathered up, for miles and miles around it, to be used in making the walls of the lake! We discovered, however, that the wall-builders had occasionally overlooked a "lost rock," and even at no great distance from the lake shore.

The first object seen, connected with the lake, as you approach it, is the grove of timber, containing about twenty acres, on the southeast border, with a few trees also on the north side. From some directions the grove can be seen for a distance of ten or twelve miles. By our road, we approached from the north, and drove around the west end of the grove. The only settler in the immediate vicinity of the lake, is Mr. E. P. Purcell, who came there in 1856. In 1859, he laid out a city, which appears upon the records of the county, as "Wall Lake City." That was ten years ago, and the "city" now contains one building—a school house, built by taking the lands of speculators, who were probably as much interested in the success of "Wall Lake City," as Mr. Purcell himself. Mr. Purcell's own residence, we believe, is outside of the "city" limits, in the suburbs. Of late, he has repurchased many of the lots which were sold, and is attaching them to the excellent farm which he owns there.

After partaking of the generous hospitalities of our pioneer friend, and enjoying the pleasures of a boat ride on the lake, we were ready for a more particular examination of the object of our visit.

The area of the lake, embraced within the "wall," is by survey, 2140 acres, or something over three square miles. The debth of the water in very few places exceeds ten feet, and will average, perhaps, not more than eight. It is very clear, but at this season of the year, the beauty of the lake is greatly marred by a dense and unsightly growth of rushes. The water, however, is so clear and transparent that the bottom may be easily seen to the debth of ten feet. The bottom is a compound of gravel and sand, and in many places, is covered with a peculiar kind of grass or moss, of a deep green color.

The "wall is composed of gravel and boulders of all sizes, up to several tons in weight. We could discover no regularity or system in their arrangement, except that the larger rocks are usually at the base, a circumstance which would result from natural causes. There are, nevertheless some singular features about this structure, extending as it does, around, and enclosing so large a body of water. One striking peculiarity, is the fact, that the adjacent land on the *outside* is apparently almost as low for a long distance back from the lake, on all sides, except the southeast, as the surface of the water *inside.* In some places, indeed, it is much lower, so that if the "wall" were removed, the waters of the lake would certainly spread out over some three or four times its present area of surface. Much of this surrounding low land is a marsh, and on the north side, some four or five hundred acres have become a *peat bed,* of from four to six feet in depth, showing that from vegetable accumulations, the process of *filling up* has been going on, perhaps for many centuries. There is a good reason for believing that these adjacent marshes and lowlands once constituted a part of a greater lake, now contracted to the comparatively smaller one inside of the "wall." The general level of the top of the "wall seems to be quite uniform, but the hight on the outer side varies, according to the elevation or depression of the ground. At the grove on the south east border of the lake, the land comes up level, or flush, with the top of the "wall." In a few other places the land rises up within a foot or two of the top, but, as before stated, it is generally quite as low as the lake inside. The "wall" is a ridge, or embankment, resembling a "towing path" along a canal, only that it is composed chiefly of boulders, or "lost rocks," of all the various kinds found on our prairies. Intermixed with these rocks, there is a sufficient quantity of gravel, sand, and soil, to support a luxuriant growth of vegetation, including grass, vines, shrubbery, and even large trees. Most of the larger trees have been cut away by the settlers, except in the grove above referred to. By the growth of willows, and other small trees, the eye of the observer may, from any point on the lake, trace the direction of the "wall" nearly all the way round. The general level of the top of the "wall" above the surface of the water is about six feet. The embankment slopes on both sides at the same angle, say about forty five degrees, with a horizontal thickness at the base of about twenty feet, and sufficient width on top for a carriage-way. Portions of the "wall" form regular curves, but in some parts it is quite sinuous, and in one or two places, even of a zigzag shape.

There are two principal breaks in the "wall," which form the outlets of the lake. One is on the south-east side, draining into the Boone river, and the other on the north, draining into the Iowa river. So you will see that a portion of the water of Wall Lake flows through your goodly city of Des Moines, while another portion goes down by the way of the old Capital at Iowa City more than a hundred miles to the eastward.

We have discovered no good reason for the idea which some have entertained that the "wall" or embankment around this lake is a work of art. It is our opinion that the boulders have been placed in their present positions by the same agencies which have placed them around the borders of other lakes—the principal force doubtless being glacial action. We may not be able to determine just *how* these natural forces have been brought into action to produce such a result as we see, but there are many other things in Nature which our philosophy has never yet been able to elucidate. It has none of the marks of *utility, design* or *purpose* which are essential to support the theory that it is a work of art. On the contrary, it presents many of the features which are known to be the work of natural forces. It is even now to be observed that the water of the lake, during a strong wind, beats, or surges outwardly against the shore, on sides where the "wall" exists. This is owing to the peculiar surface, or topography of the surrounding country. We therefore come to what we deem the more reasonable conclusion—that the winds, the water, and the ice, have been the agents, working through centuries, to accomplish the result in question.

Such is Wall Lake, and our idea of its marvelous "wall." The Indians doubtless regarded it with some interest, and frequently resorted to its shores, as arrow heads, stone hatchets and other articles of their rude ingenuity have been picked up around its borders. The groves of timber afforded them shelter and fuel, while its waters furnished them fish. We found a well executed flint arrow head, which had been washed out among the pebbles on the beach. The early trappers and hunters also doubtless made it a prominent stopping place in their wanderings over these wide prairies. Soon after Mr. Purcell's settlement, he found the barrel and lock of a rifle in the grove on the lake shore. They had evidently been left there many years before, as the wooded portion of the gun had entirely decayed. In another place he found also a piece of the barrel of a shot-gun.

We conclude by assuring the reader that there are in Wright county several lakes equally beautiful, but perhaps none possessing so much interest as this.

We are indebted to Mr. G. B. Martin of Goldfield Wright Co., Iowa, for the copy of the Iowa State *Register* containing the above.

THREE BRAVE MEN.

Pretty Barbara Ferros would not marry. Her mother was in consternation.

"Why are you so stubborn, Barbara?" she asked. "You have plenty of lovers."

"But they do not suit me," said Barbara, coolly tying her curls before the mirror.

"Why not?"

"I want, when I marry, a man who is brave, equal to any emergency. If I give up my liberty, I want to be taken care of."

"Silly child! What is the matter with Big Barney, the blacksmith?"

"He is big, but I never learned that he was brave."

"And you never heard that he was not. What is the matter with Ernest, the gunsmith?"

"He's as placid as goat's milk."

"That is no sign that he is a coward. There is little Fritz, the tanner; he is quarrelsome enough for you surely."

"He is no bigger than a bantam cock. It is little he could do if the house was set upon by robbers."

"It is not always strength that wins a fight, girl. It takes brains as well as brawn. Come now Barbara, give those fellows a fair trial."

Barbara turned her face before the mirror, letting down one raven tress, and looping up another.

"I will, mother," she said, at last.

That evening, Ernest, the gunsmith, knocked at the door.

"You sent for me, Barbara?" he said, going to the girl, who stood upon the hearth, coquettishly warming one pretty foot and then the other.

"Yes, Ernest," she replied. "I've been thinking of what you said the other night, when you were here."

"Well Barbara?"

Ernest spoke quietly, but his dark blue eyes flashed, as he looked at her intently.

"I want to test you."

"How?"

"I want to see if you dare do a very disagreeable thing."

"What is it?"

"There is an old coffiin up stairs. It smells of mould. They say that Redmond, the murderer, was burried in it; but the devil came for his body and left the coffin empty, at the end of a week, and it was finally taken from the tomb. It is up stairs in the chamber that my grandfather died in, and they say grandfather does not rest easy in his grave for some reason, though that I know nothing about. Dare you make that your bed to-night?"

Ernest laughed.

"Is that all? I will do that, and sleep soundly. Why pretty one, did you think I had weak nerves?"

"Your nerves will have good proof if you undertake it. Remember no one sleeps in that wing of the house."

"I shall sleep the sounder."

"Good night then. I will send a lad to show you the chamber. If you stay there till morning," said the imperious Miss Barbara, with a nod of her pretty head, "I will marry you."

"You vow it?"

"I vow it."

Ernest turned straightway and followed the lad in waiting, through dim rooms and passages, echoing stairs, along narrow damp ways, where rats scuttled before them, to a low chamber. The boy looked pale and scared and evidently wanted to hurry away; but Ernest made him wait until he took a survey of the room by the aid of his lamp. It was very large and full of recesses, with high windows in them; which were barred across. He remembered that old Grandsire Ferros had been insane several years before his death, so this precaution had been necessary for the safety of himself and others.

In the centre of the room stood a coffin; beside it was placed a chair. The room was otherwise perfectly empty.

Ernest stretched himself in the coffin.

"Be kind enough to tell Miss Barbara that it is a very good fit," said he.

The boy went out and shut the door, leaving the gunsmith alone in the dark.

Meanwhile, Barbara was talking with the blacksmith in the keeping room.

"Barney" said she, pulling her hands away from his grasp, when he would have kissed her, "I have a test to put you to, before I give you any answer. There is a corpse lying in the chamber where my grandsire died, in the untenanted wing of the house. If you dare sit there, all night, and let nothing drive you from your post, you'll not ask me to marry you in vain."

"You give me a light and a bottle of wine and a book to read?"

"Nothing!"

"Are these all the conditions you can offer for me, Barbara?"

"All. And if you get frightened, you need never look me in the face again."

"I'll take them, then."

So Barney was conducted to his post by the lad, who had been instructed in the secret, and whose voluntary stare at Ernest's placid face as it lay in the coffin, was interpreted by Barney to be natural awe of a corpse. He took his seat and the boy left him alone with the darkness the rats and the coffin.

Soon after, young Fritz, the tanner, arrived, flattered and hopeful from the fact that Barbara had sent for him.

"Have you changed your mind, Barbara?" he asked.

"No, and I shall not, until I know that you can do a really brave thing."

"What shall it be? I swear to satisfy you Barbara."

"I have a proposal to make to you. My plan requires skill as well as courage."

"Tell me!"

"Well in this house is a man watching a corpse. He has sworn not to leave his post till morning. If you can make him do it I shall be satisfied that you are as smart and as brave as I require a husband to be."

"Why nothing is so easy?" exclaimed Fritz, "I can scare him away. Furnish me with a sheet and show me the room and go to your rest Barbara. You will find me at the post in the morning."

Barbara did as he required, and saw the tanner step blithely away to his task. It was then nearly twelve o'clock, and she sought her own chamder. Barney was sitting at his vigil.

The face in the coffin gleamed whiter in the darkness. The rats squeaked as if famine were upon them, and they smelled flesh. The thought made him shudder. He got up and walked, but something made a slight noise, as if somebody was behind him and he put his chair with the back against the wall, and sat down again. He had been hard at work all day, and at last, in spite of everything he grew sleepy. Finally he nodded and snored.

Suddenly it seemed as if somebody had touched him. He awoke with a start and saw nobody near, though in the centre of the room stood a white figure.

"Curse you get out of this!" he exclaimed, in a fright, using the very first words that came to his tongue.

The figure held up its right hand and slowly approached him. He started to his feet. The spectre came nearer, pressing him in the corner.

"The d—l take you!" cried Barney, in his extremity.

Involuntarily he stepped backed, still the figure advanced, coming nearer and extending both arms, as if to take him in a ghastly embrace. The hair started up on Barney's head; he grew desperate, and, as the gleaming arms would have touched him, he fell upon the ghost like a whirlwind, tearing off the sheet, thumping, pounding, beating and kicking, more and more outraged at the resistance he met, which told him the truth.

As the reader knows, he was big and Fritz was little; and while pummeling the little tanner unmercifully, and Fritz was trying to lounge at Barney's stomach to take the wind out of him, both plunging and kicking like horses, they were terrified by hearing a voice cry:

"Take one of your own size, big Barney."

Looking around they saw the corpse sitting up in his coffin. This was too much. They released each other and sprang for the door. They never knew how they got out; but they ran home in hot haste, panting like stags.

She married him; and though she sent Fritz and Barney invitations to the wedding, they did not appear. If they discovered the trick, they kept the knowledge to themselves, and never faced Barbara's laughing eyes again.

From the Independent.

WOMAN AS A WORKER.

"We live in *deeds* not words."

Let women who would get their rights *take* them. Abilities carve their own sphere.

As a striking instance of this, let me give your readers the history of a young girl, who for years conducted a large part of her father's extensive business.

In 1856 he owned a large machine factory, near one of the principal cities in the State of New York. The buildings covered several acres, and from two hundred and fifty to three hundred men were employed in the shops. His daughter, Cornelia, came home from school in the summer of this year, and soon made herself invaluable in the family, assisting her mother in the responsibilities of housekeeping and the care of the younger children. Her father's counting room was just over the way, and whenever she could snatch a spare hour she would run over to help him add up columns and balance accounts. She finally became very valuable to him, as she was remarkably quick at figures, and it was not long before her services became indispensable. He employed her constantly in the office, and would frequently send her to inspect the work of the men.

In the course of a year, she became thoroughly conversant with the details of the business, and was consulted on all important matters. Her great accuracy and rapidity of calculation had caused her father to dispense with the other clerks in the office, and to place the whole book-keeping of the establishment in her hands. She worked from eight to ten hours a day, accomplishing what two men had been paid to do before; and, besides the accounts of the firm, opened an account with each man separately, keeping precise tally of the number of hours that he worked.

The respect with which these men looked up to her was remarkable. They used to say that she understood more of the details of the manufacture than any one on the premises. She was as keenly alive to their interests as to those of the firm. Finding there was need of a store to supply them with groceries and provisions, she suggested to her father that one should be opened at once near the factory. It was started on her own responsibility. She hired a building for the purpose, and not only engaged the clerks, but even snatched time every evening to foot up their accounts herself.

The interests of the firm now began to call her abroad. She was frequently dispatched on important missions to the larger mill owners with whom her father had business relations, and was employed in the most important transactions. This was not all. In addition to the book-keeping, which she still retained, and all the other labors for which she found time, at the end of two years she was carrying on the entire banking business of the establishment. All moneys now passed through her hands. She settled the bills in person and paid the men. Every week she rode to bank, a distance of six miles, and was often obliged to return long after dark. She carried a loaded pistol on these occasions, being intrusted with large sums of money, from five to thirty thousand dollars; and, though the hour at which she would return was known throughout the neighborhood, no one ever molested her.

During ten years she lived this life of ceaseless activity. In 1866 her father's factories were burnt to the ground by an incendiary. The destruction of property amounted to two hundred thousand dollars. The buildings and machinery were insured for half that sum; but so heavy was the loss that for a long time it was doubtful whether the whole insurance would be paid. The insurance companies tried to prove the loss less than it really was, and the fact that the books had been kept by a young girl induced them to hope that flaws might be discovered in the accounts. The court, therefore, appointed a committee of three professional book-keepers to examine them. At the end of two weeks every entry had been verified, and the committee were obliged to report that the books were absolutely faultless. On the strength of this testimony the court decreed that the total amount of insurance must be paid.

The remaining facts in Cornelai's life are, briefly, these: Shortly after the destruction of the factories, her health broke down, in consequence of so sudden a change from the unremitting labor of years to the quiet duties of home-life. Her iron constitution seemed shattered for a time; but her indomitable will triumphed at length over the most alarming symptoms of paralysis. And at the end of a year she had so far recovered her wonted vigor as to be able to travel, *alone,* a distance of four thousand miles through the West.

Since this, she has held a responsible position in a large tea establishment in Jersey City; and her influence procured important situations for her brothers. A few weeks ago she returned home to relieve her mother of household cares, and is now busy as ever, cooking, washing, sweeping—the duty of the hour being, as ever, the inspiration of her life. S. G. W.

THE IDENTITY OF JUNIUS and SIR PHILIP FRANCIS.

The conclusive proof of the identity of Francis and Junius is as follows: Upon the publication of the fac similes of the famous "feigned hand" of Junius, a Mrs. King (*nee* Giles), of Youngsbury in Essex, at once recognized it as the handwriting of an anonymous note which she had received in 1770 at Bath, with a copy of verses inclosed, written in a different and unknown hand. From various circumstances, she had always believed and stated that this note came from Philip Francis; but as the evidence on that point was not satisfactory, the story attracted no great attention. Upon the publication of the *Life of Sir Philip Francis* about two years ago, however, two lines of the verses in question were found quoted in a letter from Richard Tilghman of Philadelphia (elder brother of the late Chief Justice Tilghman) to Francis, dated Sept. 29, 1773, in a manner plainly implying that Francis would recognize them. This led to a renewed examination of the original papers, when it was found that the copy of verses *was in Tilghman's handwriting!* Now, Tilghman, as appears from the *Life of Francis,* while a law student in the Temple in 1769 and 1770,—the two most important years of the Junius period,—was the intimate friend of Francis, who was his near relation, and was with him at Bath at the time the verses were delivered. These facts led to a most careful examination, by the first experts in London, of the original note in which the verses were enveloped, and they unhesitatingly pronounce it to be, beyond all doubt, written in the "feigned hand of Junius. It follows that Junius was the writer of the note. His friend Tilghman wrote the verses (no doubt copied them for Francis); and when, three years afterward, we find him quoting the verses in a letter *to Francis,* the conclusion is irresistible that one of the two wrote the note which enveloped them. But the writer of the note was Junius, which Tilghman could not have been, because, among a thousand other reasons, the Junius Letters began before his arrival in England, and continued after his return to America. It follows, therefore, that Francis was the writer; and thus, after the secret has been kept in inpenetrable mystery for just a century, a trivial accident has led to its discovery and to the absolute demonstration that Francis was Junius. We may add that we have ourselves compared the fac similes of the note with those of the feigned hand of Junius, and that of the verses with numerous contemporaneous letters of Tilghman now in the possession of his relations in this city, and we concur in the opinion of the London experts that there cannot be a doubt of the identity in either case.—*From our Monthly Gossip, in the January number of Lippincott's Magazine.*

OBSCURE virtue is often despised, because nothing raises it again to our eyes.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS, &C

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All letters pertaining to business of the office should be addressed to

JOHN LUTZ, BEDFORD, PA.

A. T. STEWART'S PRINCIPLES OF TRADE.

I have said that "the problem of Mr. Stewart's career was already solved. The reason *why* it was there solved lies in the fact that in the little Broadway store—the very cradle of his fortunes—he adopted those rules and *principles* of trade and of life from which he has never swerved, and to which in connection with his mental and physical capacities for labor, his unflagging industry, his native shrewdness and sagacity his thorough good sense and profound mercantile judgment, and his absolute genius for trade, his stupendous success is due.

I. His first rule was *honesty* between seller and buyer. His career is a perfect exemplification of poor Richard's maxim, "Honesty is the best policy," and of the poet's declaration, "Nothing can need a lie." His interest consorted with his inclination, his policy with his principles, and the business with the man, when he determined that the truth should be told over his counter, and that no misrepresentation of his goods should be made. He never asked, he never would suffer, a clerk to misrepresent the quality of his merchandise. Clerks who had been educated in other stores to cheat customers, and then to laugh off the transaction as "cuteness," or defend it as "diamond cut diamond," found no such slipshod code of morality at Stewart's little store, and learned frankness and fairness in representation at the peril of dismissal. Their employer asked no gain from deceit in trade. On his part, too, in buying, he rarely gave a seller a second opportunity to misrepresent goods to him. I leave others to speak of the moral effect of this resolute conduct in general trade; my purpose is only to show its mercantile effect on the career of the trader himself.

II. A second innovation of the young dry goods dealer was selling *at one price*—a custom which has also lasted without interruption, and which has spread to all the great houses. He fixed his price, after careful consideration, at what he thought the goods could and would bring, and would not deviate from it for any haggling, or to suit individual cases. Of course, he followed the fluctuations of the market, and marked his goods up or down in accordance with it; but no difference in the price was made to different people. Perhaps those who had some art in "beating down" prices were offended, but people in general were pleased.

III. The third principle he adopted was that of *cash on delivery.* It is said that his own early experience in buying on credit and selling on credit drove him to this rule; that he had, at one time, a large note to pay, and, in order to meet it, was forced to sacrifice his goods. But he did this, even with skill, advertised by handbills his "great reduction of prices" (now a sale device, but then a novelty), and so came off with flying colors.

IV. A fourth principle with him was to conduct business *as* business—not as sentiment. His aim was honorable profit; and he had no purpose of confusing it by extraneous considerations.—"*A Monument of Trade*" *in January Galaxy.*

MEXICAN OPINION OF HON. WM. H. SEWARD.

A City of Mexico paper, of recent date, contains the following. The arrival of Mr. Seward in this capital is the most noteworthy and remarkable event of the year for Mexico. This great American diplomat has performed a mighty journey in a relatively short time. Within the confines of the past century it would have required three years to have made this circuitous journey from New York to Mexico. Passing the legendary West of his own country, he has already contemplated all the zones of the world with their varied productions. He has been where he could treat with the five colors into which the human race is classed. He has seen the extremes of civilization and and of the temperature of the globe. Between New York, Alaska and Mexico there is nearly every thing for which the mind may long. There are Camanches, ice, gold, Mormons, Chinese, bears, tigers, philosophers, artists, debauchees, sugar cane, quicksilver, coal, iron pearl, rubies, emeralds, topaz, opals, bisons; wild horses, Aztecs, Spaniards, and Mexicans, about which a book may be written full as interesting as the Thousand and One Nights. Mr. Seward will probably let the book remain impressed upon his great mind only until the proper day comes for its publication. He will soon return to be saluted by and to salute his neighbors at Auburn. This trip appears to him as ordinary as though it were a holiday at Niagara. In our country there are few, we hope, who do not realize the glorious figure represented by this great statesman in our history. Grand as the name of Seward stands upon the roll of the legion of honor where are embossed the names of the great actors in the United States' war of the rebellion, to us, to Mexicans all, his name stands still higher. When the darksome days of our war against the schemes of Europe hung their black mantle like a funeral pall over the cradle of liberty, Mr. Seward said to arrogant Napoleon, "Away from our continent." The crest fallen army of France rolled up its banners and marched down the slopes of the Cordilleras to embark from Mexico on their ignominious retreat to sunny France. The real hero of that achievement is among us. He has been honored in his march up the Pacific coast and through the valleys of Gaudalajara, Leon, Celava and Queretaro. Let him be honored by all Americans.

COURAGE IN EVERY DAY LIFE.—Have the courage to discharge a debt when you have the money in your pocket.

Have the courage to do without that which you do not need, however your eyes may covet it.

Have the courage to speak your mind when it is necessary you should do so, and to hold your tongue when it is prudent you should do so.

Have the courage to make a will and a just one.

Have the courage to tell a man why you will not lend him money.

Have the courage to wear your old

Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JAN. 7, 1870.

OUR NEW VOLUME.

With this issue the INQUIRER enters upon a new volume (the 43d) and a new year. The festivities of the season have come and gone and we once more address ourselves to the duties of the hour. In the past year we have labored hard to present to our patrons a complete report of all important events transpiring in the county, and a brief and succinct resume of foreign news. At the same time we have labored to promote the general welfare by advocating and upholding every good work, and by condemning what seemed to us of a hurtful or deleterious character. Errors and omissions on our part have doubtless occurred, for we, like our readers, are only human and fallible. But our efforts have been blessed with a reasonable degree of success and we accept the liberal support and patronage of the public as the best evidence of their approval of our course. For the year upon which we enter we promise that our aim shall be as in the past to support and defend true Republicanism, to expose crime, corruption and dishonesty, and to labor at all times to the best of our ability for the success of the party and its principles. In local matters, our best efforts shall be directed to the improvement of our county and the development of her resources. Though our labors in this direction in the past have not realized all our hopes, they have not been in vain. Though we have not yet built a railroad to Bedford, we have succeeded in bringing the immense mineral wealth of our county to the attention of capitalists and in awakening an interest in her resources, that gives promise, in the near future of a brighter day for the whole county than we have ever yet known, and that the long looked for railroad may yet be nearer than many suppose. At all events our efforts shall not be relaxed until it and many more greatly needed improvements are made. In point of news and literary matter, with our new arrangements, we will have more time to devote to these departments, and we promise our readers that the "INQUIRER" shall not lose the spirit of improvement that has thus far marked its career. Our aim is to make and keep the INQUIRER second to no local paper in the State. To this end, having given a brief synopsis of our aims, we ask the aid and patronage of all who approve of our efforts and desire the promotion of our local, as well as the public, welfare. Believing that we have the public approval, in these our humble efforts, and with a consciousness of our own good intentions, we enter upon the new year with renewed zeal, cheerful hopes, and a firm determination to use our best endeavors to carry out the programme we have laid down.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton died in Washington on Friday morning, December 24th, 1869, three short days after his confirmation as a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States. A man of extraordinary firmness and decision of character, an able lawyer and a true patriot, his sudden and unexpected death, at the very moment the nation was delighting to add new laurels to his already bright crown of honor, has caused a more profound regret and greater sense of national loss than that of any man since the death of his lamented compatriot, Lincoln. And well may a bereaved nation mourn his loss, for to no man, living or dead, did we owe more, for faithful and effective service in saving us from threatened ruin. Even his fiercest and most unrelenting enemies have done him the high honor of saying that but for him the rebellion would have succeeded. No man, friend or foe, could give him higher praise. He did his work faithfully and well, and the nation recognized his worth and rewarded his service with the honor of one of the highest offices in its gift. He lived but to receive the honor, then passed to his reward beyond the grave. With hearts overflowing with gratitude to their benefactor a bereaved people mourn his loss.

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

We believe in honest, straight forward work, and have no sympathy with demagogues of any party. The eight hour law, passed last winter, which fixed the number of hours of labor in government workshops and ship-yards, at eight hours, without fixing the wages, and which the Attorney General very sensibly construed to mean that the labor of eight hours should receive the pay of eight hours and not of ten, is again before Congress. Mr. Morrill like a man of sense and honesty, opposed any construction of the law that would give men ten hours' pay for eight hours' work. We would be heartily glad to see the whole law abolished. It is not the business of the government to regulate the wages of the country. No government can. All efforts of this kind bear the stamp of the demagogue on their face, however much its advocates may prate about their love of the laboring man. The laws of labor like all the laws of trade require that work be paid for according to its value to the employer and can no more be regulated by legal enactment than the changes of the weather. If government wishes to fix the hours and wages of labor, it may as well straightway address itself to the task of fixing the price of wheat, rye, oats, corn, flour, meat, clothing and the necessaries of life and commodities of trade. In fact the idea is so preposterous and school-boy-like that we get disgusted with it and wonder that men occupying seats in Congress can have the hardihood to undertake such absurdities. Let us have such work kicked out of Congress. There is plenty of serious and important work to do and the people will do well to give their members, bringing up such bills as this, prompt tickets of leave to stay at home. They and their bills are unmitigated nuisances in the halls of Congress and the sooner they are abated the better.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature met on Tuesday last. The caucus nominations are in the Senate for Speaker, Chas. H. Stinson, of Montgomery; for Chief Clerk, George W. Hammersly, of Germantown; for Assistant Clerks, Lucius Rogers, of McKean, and Ebenezer Williams, of Pittsburgh, for Transcribing Clerks, Wm. G. Bosler, Edward Cowan, of Warren, Isaac Bodine, of Tioga, and Theophilus Heistand, of Lancaster.

In the House: Speaker, B. B. Strang, of Tioga; Clerk, J. L. Selfridge, of Northampton; Assistants, Edward D. Lee, Philadelphia; Jno. Smull, Harrisburg; Transcribing Clerks, Geo. A. Baker, Isaac Moorehead, James L. Allen, Jno. M. Kilbourne, J. F. Humes, Jno. L. Morrison; Sergeant-at-Arms, Thomas Wilson, Philadelphia; Assistants, J. S. Halsey, John McFadden, Warren McCreary, H. M. Strausbaugh; Door Keeper, J. H. Hall; Assistants, Jon. Root, Jas. Scott, Stephen J. Hart, Messenger, W. W. Gibson; Assistants, Anthony McMunn, W. W. Wright, George C. Anderson; Postmaster, August Beckert, of Allegheny; Assistant, William Shields; Superintendant of folding department, James Reins, of Philadelphia, who will doubtless all be elected.

INCOME TAX.—We see many of our exchanges opposing the extension of the income tax. Have the wealthy men of their communities given them a hint? While we must have direct taxes we are decidedly in favor of the Income tax. It is the least burthensome of any. It falls only upon those who can pay it, for it is a tax on actual gains. It entirely exempts the poor and in no respect touches them, for it causes no increase in the expense of living. It increases the price of no article of food or clothing. The rich alone complain of it and that because they can in no way saddle the burthen on their poor tenants or employes. Let us have the income law extended and faithfully carried out in all its provisions. We can bear it much better than a tax upon our flour, meat or clothing against which these same parties make no complaint whatever.

THE NEWS.—Holiday week is proverbially dull and meagre in news. Scarcely anything of public interest has transpired in the past two weeks, except the death of the Hon. Edwin M. Stanton. Congressmen have been taking holiday and indeed the world at large seems to have been given up to enjoyment, and that with remarkable good fortune for not even an accident, fire or failure of any importance has occurred in that time.

SPAIN is still unsettled and begins once more to talk of a Republic.

GOLD closed in New York on Monday the 4th inst., at 119½.

MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

The following is a corrected list of the members of the Legislature:

SENATORS.

City of Philadelphia:
First District—W. W. Watt.
Second District—A. W. Henszey.
Third District—D. A. Nagle.
Fourth District—George Connell.
V. Chester, Delaware and Montgomery—C. H. Stinson, H. Jones Brook.
VI. Bucks—R. J. Linderman.
VII. Lehigh and Northampton—R. S. Brown.
VIII. Berks—J. D. Davis.
IX. Schuykill—W. M. Randall.
X. Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne—A. G. Brodhead.
XI. Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming—P. M. Osterhout.
XII. Luzerne—Samuel G. Turner.
XIII. Potter, Tioga, M'Kean and Clinton—A. G. Olmsted.
XIV. Lycoming, Union and Snyder—John B. Beck.
XV. Northumberland, Montour, Columbia and Sullivan—C. R. Buckalew.
XVI. Dauphin and Lebanon—David Mumma.
XVII. Lancaster—E. Billingfelt, J. B. Warfel.
XVIII. York and Cumberland—Andrew G. Miller.
XIX. Adams and Franklin—C. M. Duncan.
XX. Somerset, Bedford and Fulton—Hiram Findlay, Edward Scull (certificates issued to each).
XXI. Blair, Huntingdon, Centre, Mifflin, Juniata and Perry—C. J. T. M'Intire, John K. Robison.
XXII. Cambria, Indiana and Jefferson—Harry White.
XXIII. Clearfield, Cameron, Clarion, Forest and Elk—Wm. A. Wallace.
XXIV. Westmoreland, Fayette & Greene—A. A. Purman.
XXV. Allegheny—James L. Graham, Thomas Howard.
XXVI. Washington and Beaver—J. S. Rutan.
XXVII. Lawrence, Butler & Armstrong—James Kerr.
XXVIII. Mercer, Venango and Warren—Harrison Allen.
XXIX. Crawford and Erie—M. B. Lowry.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Philadelphia—
1st District—L. B. Thomas, 245 Greenwich street.
2d District—Geo. Maxwell, 232 Christian street.
3d District—Samuel Josephs, 320 Catharine street.
4th District—Wm. Elliott, 1308 Spruce street.
5th District—Ed. G. Carlin, 246 South Eleventh street.
6th District—John F. Mooney, 1215 Clover street.
7th District—Robert Johnston, 1108 Greene street.
8th District—James V. Stokes, 249 Chester street.
9th District—Samuel D. Bailey, 536 New Market street.
10th District—Elisha W. Davis, 703 N. Sixteenth street.
11th District—William M. Bunn, 1040 North Fourth street.
12th District—Alexander Adaire, 1414 Palmer street.
13th District—John Forsyth, Second and Girard avenue.
14th District—John Cloud, 1508 Seybert street.
15th District—A. Albright, 2005 Orkney street.
16th District—M. C. Hong, Germantown.
17th District—Watson Comly, Byberry.
18th District—James Miller, 4036 Market street.
Adams—A. B. Dill, York Sulphur Springs.
Allegheny—M. S. Humphreys, Pittsburgh; James Taylor, Pittsburgh; Alex. Miller, M'Keesport; Joseph Walton, Pittsburgh; D. S. White, Sewickleyville; John H. Kerr, Pittsburgh.
Armstrong—M. M. Steele, Orrsville.
Berks—Henry Brobst, Rehrersburg; A. T. C. Keffer, Reading; H. H. Schwartz, Kutztown.
Bucks—Joshua Beans, Doylestown; Ed. C. McKinstry, Pineville.
Bradford & Sullivan—James H. Webb, Smithfield, Bradford county; J. F. Chamberlain, Wyalusing, Bradford county.
Blair—Joseph Robinson, Frankstown.
Cambria—John Porter, Hemlock.
Carbon and Monroe—W. B. Leonard, Mauch Chunk, Carbon county.
Centre—Jacob G. Meyer, Aaronsburg.
Clarion and Jefferson—R. B. Brown, Clarion, Clarion county.
Clearfield, Forest and Elk—John G. Hall, Ridgway, Elk county.
Clinton, Cameran and McKean—A. B. Armstrong, Smethport, M'Kean county.
Chester—J. C. Keech, Coatesville; Abel Darlington, Chatham; James Roberts, Downingtown.
Crawford—Henry C. Johnson, Meadville; F. W. Ames, Titusville.
Columbia and Montour—George Scott, Catawissa, Columbia county.
Cumberland—J. B. Leidig, New Kingston.
Dauphin—John E. Parsons, Halfiax A. C. Smith, Harrisburg.
Delaware—Thos. V. Cooper, Media.
Erie—David B. M'Creary, Erie; C. O. Bowman, Corry.
Fayette—T. B. Schnatterly, Uniontown.
Greene—Joseph Sedgwick, Rice's Landing.
Huntingdon Mifflin and Juniata—H. J. M'Ateer, Alexandria Huntingdon county; A. Rohrer M'Coysville, Juniata county.
Indiana and Westmoreland—D. M. Marshall, Brady, Indiana county; A. W. Fulton, Greensburg, Westmoreland county; Jacob F. Krebs, Salem Westmoreland county.
Lancaster—A. C. Reinoehl, Lancaster; Abraham Godshalk, Reamstown; E. B. Herr, Cresswell; John A. Wiley, Bainbridge.
Lebanon—J. B. Deininger, Palmyra.
Lehigh—D. H. Creitz, Jacksonville; Adam Woolever, Allentown.
Lycoming Union and Snyder—Theo. Hill Williamsport, Lycoming county; Thos. Church, Lewisburg, Union county; Andrew H. Dill, Lewisburg, Union county.
Luzerne—S. W. Keene, Scranton; G. Coray, Hyde Park; Jno. F. M'Mahon, Wilkesbarre.
Mercer Lawrence and Butler—E. A. Wheeler, Sharon, Mercer county; David Craig, New Castle, Lawrence county, C. W. M'Cracken, New Castle, Lawrence county; Alex. Leslie, Bakertown, Allegheny county.
Montgomery—James Eschbach, Gilbertstown; John J. C. Harvey, Jenkintown.
Northampton—S. Boileau, Easton; David Engleman, Chapman.
Northumberland—M. Montgomery, Turbotsville.
Perry and Franklin—D. B. Milliken, Landisburg, Perry county; George W. Skinner, Chambersburg, Franklin county.
Schuylkill—James Ellis, Pottsville; J. Irvin Steele, Ashland; F. W. Snyder, Schuylkill Haven.
Somerset, Bedford and Fulton—F. B. Long, Gebhart's, Somerset county; J. H. Longenecker, Bedford, Bedford county.
Susquehanna and Wyoming—A. P. Stephens, Great Bend, Susquehanna county; Harvey Tyler, Montrose, Susquehanna county.
Tioga and Potter—B. B. Strang, Westfield, Tioga county; J. Niles, Wellsboro', Tioga county.
Venango and Warren—J. D. M'Junkin, Franklin, Venango county; C. W. Stone, Warren, Warren county.
Washington and Beaver—H. J. Vankirk, Washington, Washington county; A. J. Buffington, Bentleysville, Washington county; J. W. Sherlock, Darlington, Beaver county.
Wayne and Pike—Wm. H. Dimmick, Honesdale, Wayne county.
York—G. R. Hursh New Cumberland, Cumberland county; B. F. Porter, Union, York county.

One of the Lost Tribes.

One of the "lost tribes" has at last turned up, safe and sound, in the shape of a people called the Falashas, who inhabit a district in Abyssinia, which has long remained a *terra incognita* and a blank space on the maps. They were visited by Mr. Halvey, a very intelligent French traveller, who has now communicated an account of his journey to the French Geological Society.

There were about 250,000 of the Falashas. They speak an Agua dialect called Falashira, or Kaillina, and into this language they have translated a Gheez version of the Old Testament. They do not practice polygamy. They circumcise their male children on the seventh day. Their proper names are derived from Hebrew Gheez, and Amharic. The institution of purification is practiced; the children are taught the Bible, the psalms, prayers, and sacred history. In the synagogues the sexes sit apart. Incense is burned during the services. Their religious hopes are turned to Jerusalem, but their ideas of the Messiah are very indistinct.

They are wholly unacquainted with Hebrew, and know nothing of the ceremonies instituted after the time of Ezra. They have a religious literature written in the style of the Midrath. They keep the Sabbath rigidly; fast on Mondays and Thursdays; keep the 9th of Ab to commemorate the destruc ion of Jerusalem; they wash before and say grace after eating; they have a traditional mode of slaughtering animals for food; they practice commemorative sacrifices on the holy days, and also for the repose of the souls of the dead. Their women enjoy equality with men. They hold slaves, but liberate them after a servitude of six years.

Massachusetts and Cuba.

It is a subject of very general remark all over the country that Massachusetts, through her most eminent representatives in Congress, has retreated from her proud position in the van of the advocates for liberty; and in particular, that Mr. Sumner has evinced hostility to the patriotic struggle in Cuba, and at least an implied friendship for despotic, slave-holding Spain. We have the very best of reasons in the reports of the Cuban envoy, and in the recent pronunciamento of General Cespedes, to believe that the patriots have not only declared against slavery in their Constitution, but that they have liberated thousands of slaves, whom the Spaniards, if successful, would again reduce to bondage. To be sure, Mr. Sumner "looks to Spain" to declare emancipation; but his credulity on this point is, to say the least of it, extremely strange. But whether the Old Bay State may be in front or rear of the question, Cuban independence is sure. The people at large are clamorous for it, and their will must be the law.—*Boston Times.*

STATISTICAL SCRAPS.—The grain trade of Chicago in 1869 is reported as follows: Twenty-seven millions of bushels of wheat; 23,000,000 bushels of corn, and 13,000,000 bushels of other grains. Six hundred thousand barrels of flour were manufactured in the city, and almost one billion feet of lumber, over 600,000,000 shingles and 121,000,000 lath were received. One million eight hundred and seventy-two thousand hogs and 400,000 cattle were marketed in the same city during the year. The entire number of sheep in the United States is 23,000,000. One half of these are kept in seven States, Ohio taking the lead, with 6,730,126 head, and producing nearly one-sixth of all the wool in the country. Michigan shows third in this list.

The Alabama Claims.

Intelligence brought by the last mail from Europe is to the effect that the British Government intends sending to the United States one of her ablest diplomatists, either to take the place of the present English Minister, Mr. Thornton, or to co-operate with the latter gentleman in negotiating a treaty for the settlement of the Alabama claims controversy. From this it is assumed that England has concluded to accept the proposition of Secretary Fish, that negotiations shall be conducted in Washington.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

LOCK HAVEN is afflicted with burglars.

THE timber business in Clearfield county is being pushed vigorously.

A DISTILLERY near Meadville, valued at $15,000, has been seized for violation of the revenue law.

THE people of Waynsburg, Chester Co., have determined to apply to the Legislature for the erection of a new county.

ONLY forty students now attend the University of South Carolina. Six of its nine professors resigned during the last year.

AN Englishman in Madrid recently strangled a pickpocket who had stolen his watch, and then surrendered himself to the police.

THE skeleton of a man murdered in Iowa three years ago has been, identified by a bony bunch on the chin, and the murderer convicted.

A BRIDEGROOM in Hartford lost his courage as the fatal hour approached, and took a dose of laudanum that would have killed him but for a stomach-pump.

THE Pennsylvania Fruit Growers' Society hold their next annual meeting in Lancaster, January 19. This will be the decennial anniversary of the association.

THE public executioner in Paris saves the skulls of his victims, and shelves them with brief biographical discourses, arranged under the appropriate heads.

NEARLY a million dollars' worth of real estate in Newport, Rhode Island, has changed hands this year, and preparations for another season have begun.

THE Miners' Association connected with the Cambria Iron and Steel works at Johnstown, presented each miner's widow with a fine turkey and three dollars in money, to enable them to enjoy Christmas.

THE Council of Monongahela City have passed a resolution directing the police to arrest every boy found on the street after nine o'clock who cannot give a good and sufficient reason for being abroad at that hour of the night.

IN the *beau monde* of Europe there are three acknowledged sovereigns—Eugenie, for her elegance and charity; Victoria, for her womanly nature and virtue, and the Marquise Adelina Patti de Caut, for her great vocal gifts, personal beauty, and many accomplishments.

THE Western States are acquiring handsome "foundations" for educational purposes through the liberal land grants from the National Government. For instance, the sale of school lands in Minnesota so far this year has increased the school fund over $300,000, making the school fund over $2,200,000. The sale of Agricultural College lands has increased the University fund over $105,000. In Wisconsin, $80,000 have been added to the funds of the Agricultural College of the State University by the sale of Agricultural College lands during the past year.

ENGLISH engineers are pondering the relative merits of iron and stone in bridge building. The cost of the former is only about one-third of the latter; but, while a stone bridge of substantial character will outlast a nation or a language, the duration of the best fabric of iron which can be reared is limited. The Waterloo and London bridges are of stone, and their cost per square foot was between ten and eleven pounds. The Westminister bridge, of iron, cost but three pounds and five shillings per foot.

The *Ledger* says the manufactures of boots and shoes in Philadelphia have had a year of active business until within a few weeks, and the probability is that the spring trade will commence early and be large. There has been, during 1869, a great increase in the production of women's misses' and children's shoes, wholesale dealers in New York and Boston having been purchasers. Three new factories for the production of women's and misses' shoes have been opened during the past few months.

FROM investigations recently made by philanthropic gentlemen in Indiana, with a view to improve the condition of the insane, it appears that there is not less than one insane person in Indiana to every one thousand inhabitants. Estimating the present population at two millions, this would make the minimum number in the State two thousand. The State Hospital for the Insane, when the new north wing is completed, will have a capacity of less than six hundred, which is less than one third of the probable number in the State. Cases which are regarded, after a fair trial, as incurable, are returned to the counties from which they come.

THE bill introduced in the House by Judge Lawrence, of Ohio, prohibiting the receipt, by pension agents, of a fee for preparing the necessary papers to enable a pensioner to obtain his semi-annual pension, will, it is thought, become a law as soon as the Judge can get the floor to explain the the present usages. It has been the custom of agents heretofore to charge a fee for preparing vouchers for the payment of pensions, and the fees, in most cases, amount to as much as the salary of the agent, and thus make his income not far from eight thousand dollars a year. No other class of Government officers are allowed to charge a fee for the preparation of vouchers.

THE Prussian needle gun has a formidable rival in the form of a *zundmessergewehr*, or knife gun, the new breech-loader invented by Herr Mayhofer, of Kauschen, East Prussia. At a recent trial in Konigsberg, twenty five rounds, with full cartridge, are said to have been fired off per minute. The missile penetrates at a distance of two thousand rods. The piece carries with great precision, and has the great advantage of a minimum of smoke. The invention extends to the cartridge as well as to the gun. The inventor had repeated his offer to sell his patent to the Prussian Government, but it has not yet been accepted. He has spent his whole fortune, or twenty-five thousand dollars, in the production of the arm, and threatens to go to Austria or France if Prussia does not give him an answer soon.

DR. CAZENAVE, of St. Louis, has just published a valuable work on the treatment of the human hair. He thinks the hair should be frequently combed and brushed, so as to prevent tangling or matting, the collection of dandruff, and to gently stimulate the bulbs or roots in the scalp. At night the hair should be carefully divided to prevent false folds, and to allow aerial circulation. Excessive dressing, dragging and twisting of the hair should be avoided, as they gradually produce baldness, and the fine-tooth comb should be used more generally, but with care, so as not to either pull out hairs or irritate the scalp when it is sensitive. The hair should rest as lightly on the head as possible, and plaiting children's hair does not promote the growth or beauty. The hair of young girls should never be cut short or thinned, but the ends should be nipped off with shears occasionally, or whenever splitting is observed.

A STORY ABOUT BUTTONS.—The first manufacturer of buttons in this country was Samuel Williston. While he was dragging along as a country storekeeper—his eyes having failed him while studying for the ministry—his good wife bethought her that she could cover by hand the wooden buttons of the time, and thus earn an honest penny. From this time the couple advanced in their ambition until they had perfected machinery for covering buttons, the first employed for the purpose in this country. From this sprang the immense factory, and then others, until Samuel Williston made half the buttons of the world. His factories are still running at Easthampton, coining wealth for the proprietors, and known to every dealer in buttons the world over. He is now between seventy and eighty years of age, is worth five or six million dollars, and has given four hundred thousand dollars to Easthampton for a seminary and for churches, two hundred thousand dollars to South Hadley Female Seminary, and two hundred thousand dollars to Amherst College, besides lesser gifts.

DURING the year just closing, the fire insurance business has not been as prosperous as in previous years. The premium receipts have been larger, but the fires have been unusually destructive. The nine great companies of Hartford, Connecticut have all declared dividends, however, this year, and have added handsome sums to their assets during the year. The Putnam, which was the only company in that city that in 1868 declared no dividend, owing to its serious losses by the Portland fire, has divided eight per cent., or $40,000 this year. The Ætna jumps from $480,000 in dividends last year to $660,000 this year, and adds about $400,000 to its assets. The Hartford makes an increase of $40,000 in benefits to stockholders, and the Phœnix adds $18,000, and piles about $140,000 on to its surplus. The Merchants' makes a handsome exhibit, having increased its assets over $100,000, and jumped from a yearly dividend of twelve per cent. to one of eighteen. The total receipts of these for the ten months, closing November 1, were $6,915,457. The total receipts in 1868 were about $8,000,000, a sum which will be exceeded this year it is thought.

DR. MARY WALKER hung out her professional shingle recently at Leavenworth, Kansas. The *Commercial* of that city thus records an incident concerning her: Three gentlemen called to see Doctor Mary, simulating sickness. One of them is a legal light, remarkable for the length of his head, also of his beard. This one feigned rheumatism, and sat down in an afflicted manner. They then all sat down, and the lady eyed them askance. By and by they spoke, saying that they had heard of the Doctor's fame, and came to be healed. They each held out a hand, desiring her to feel their pulse. "Gentlemen," said the lady, "I will undertake to cure you, but I want a fee, please. Five dollars in advance." "That's cheap," said one. "Anyhow, it's the regular charge," said another. The lady looked on, saying nothing. Conversation began to flag, and the visitors made as though they were feeling round their clothes for the five dollars. The silence grew embarrassing to all but the lady, who sat looking like a sphinx. Then one of her visitors got up and went out, then the other went out also; finally the third got up and ran out, without even staying to say good bye to the doctor, or waiting for her to write out her prescription. He did not, however, get away so quickly but that he heard the lady calling after him: "It takes three smarter men than you to come fooling round me." Her patients having gone, the lady looked round smiling like a saint.

ESTATE OF PHILIP DEVORE.—The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, auditor to report upon advancements and make distribution of the balance in the hands of Josiah Miller and Jacob L. Albright, Esqs., Executors of the last Will &c. of Philip Devore, late of Londonderry township, Bedford county, deceased, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bedford, on Thursday, the 6th day of January, A. D. 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend.

17dec S. L. RUSSELL, Aud'r.

Miscellaneous.

TOWER HALL!!
NEW STYLES FALL & WINTER CLOTHING.

Our *Stock is unusually full* and *complete*, comprising many entirely *new* and *desirable styles* of *goods* manufactured into MEN'S, YOUTHS' and BOYS' READY-MADE GARMENTS *of all kinds, styles and sizes.*

The most *stylish goods, cut in the latest fashion* as well as *plainer* and *more moderate styles*, suited to all tastes, and better in STYLE, FIT and WORKMANSHIP, than any other stock of READY MADE CLOTHING in Philadelphia.

Also a choice selection of NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS IN THE PIECE, *which will be made up to order in the BEST and FINEST MANNER for those who prefer. ALL* PRICES GUARANTEED LOWER THAN THE LOWEST ELSEWHERE, AND FULL SATISFACTION GUARANTEED EVERY PURCHASER IN ALL CASES, OR THE SALE CANCELLED AND MONEY REFUNDED.

☞ *Sample of material sent by mail when desired, for garments either ready made or made to order.*

Halfway between FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. { BENNET & Co., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA. AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

22oct3m

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR,
FOR THE RENOVATION OF THE HAIR.

THE GREAT DESIDERATUM OF THE AGE

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color and the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts longer on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS.
Price $1.00.
3decly B. F. HARRY, *Agent.*

THE AMERICAN
FAMILY KNITTING MACHINE
Is presented to the public as the most
Simple, Durable, Compact and Cheap,
Knitting Machine ever Invented.
Price Only $25.

This Machine will run either backward or forward with equal facility;
Makes the Same Stitch as by Hand,
but far superior in every respect.
WILL KNIT **20,000** STITCHES IN ONE MINUTE,
AND DO PERFECT WORK, leaving every knot on the inside of the work. It will knit a pair of stockings (any size) in less than half an hour. It will knit
Close or Open, Plain or Ribbed Work,
with any kind of coarse or fine woolen yarn, or cotton, silk, or linen. It will knit stockings with double heel and toe, drawers, hoods, sacks, smoking caps, comforts, purses, muffs, fringe, afghans, nubias, undersleeves, mittens, skating caps, lamp wicks, mats, cord, undershirts, shawls, jackets, cradle blankets, leggins, suspenders, wristers, ties, tippets, tufted work, and in fact an endless variety of articles in every day use, as well as for ornament.

FROM $5 TO $10 PER DAY

Can be made by any one with the American Knitting Machine, knitting stockings, &c., while expert operators can even make more knitting fancy work, which always commands a ready sale. A person can readily knit from twelve to fifteen pairs of stockings per day, the profit on which will be not less than forty cents per pair.

FARMERS

Can sell their wool at only forty to fifty cents per pound; but by getting the wool made into yarn at a small expense, and knitting it into socks, two or three dollars per pound can be realized.

On receipt of $25 we will forward a machine as ordered.

We wish to procure active AGENTS in every section of the United States and Canadas to whom the most liberal inducements will be offered. Address
American Knitting Machine Co.,
10dec4w Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo.

GLAD TIDINGS TO CONSUMPTIVES.—A grateful father will send to all who wish it, the directions by which his daughter, after being given up by physicians and despaired of by her father, was restored from CONFIRMED CONSUMPTION to perfect health, without the use of medicine. Sent free. Address
Mr. GREEN D. FRANKLIN,
24dec4w Jersey City, N. J.

PRIVATE SALE OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

The following lot of ground, situate in the town of Duncansville, Blair co., Pa., fronting on Main street (or Turnpike) 75 feet and extending back 180 feet, more or less, and having thereon erected a large two story BRICK HOUSE, with basement and kitchen, and good cellar, frame Blacksmith and Wagon-Maker's Shop, frame stable and other out-buildings, with fruit of different varieties on the lot. This would be a good stand for a Tavern or Boarding House, being convenient to the Rolling Mill and Nail Factory, and the Railroad. The House is in good repair and very pleasantly situated, with water at the door.

Also, A lot of SIX ACRES, near the Chalybeate Spring, one mile from the town of Bedford, with a Log House thereon erected. Adjoining lands of Chenowith, Amos, Shannon and others.

Also, 14 acres of Timber Land, adjoining the Colfelt farm, and convenient to good roads.

For further particulars apply to
JOHN LUTZ,
INQUIRER OFFICE,
or J. G. BRIDAHAM,
18dectf Bedford, Pa.

THE BEST! THE BEST!
THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

A weekly illustrated journal of 16 pages, devoted to Machinery, Agricultural Improvements, Chemical Science and New Discoveries. A splendid Journal.

$1,500 Cash in Prizes will be paid for clubs of subscribers, on the 10th of February.

A handsome large steel plate ENGRAVING of 19 distinguished American Inventors, presented to subscribers.

Specimens of paper, prospectuses, and blanks for names, sent free. Terms, $3 a year; $1.50 for 6 months. Discount to Clubs. A book of importance to all about to apply for patents sent free. Write for full particulars concerning prizes and patents, to
MUNN & CO.,
Publishers and Patent Solicitors,
24dec4w 37 Park Row, New York.

1870. THE NURSERY, 1870.

The best, cheapest and most richly ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR CHILDREN, $1.50 a year in advance. Subscribe now, and get the last number of 1869, free.
Address, JOHN L. SHOREY,
24dec4w 13 Washington St., Boston.

COAL
JUST RECEIVED.
SEVENTY TONS
BEST WILKESBARRE NUT COAL
at Bloody Run Station.
Soct3m JOHN W. BARNDOLLAR.

PAINTING.

The Subscribers respectfully inform the public, that they are prepared to do all kinds of PLAIN and FANCY PAINTING, PAPER HANGING &c., at shortest notice, in town and country. And all kinds of Wood Imitation carefully executed. Price moderate. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. Shop on corner of Pitt and Richard Sts.
M. P. SPIDEL, & WM. MINNICH.
9apr1869 1yr

Miscellaneous.

LORILLARD'S "EUREKA"
Smoking Tobacco is an excellent article of granulated Virginia.
—Wherever introduced it is universally admired
—It is put up in handsome muslin bags, in which orders for Meerschaum Pipes are daily packed.

LORILLARD'S "YACHT CLUB"
Smoking Tobacco has no superior; being denicotinized, it cannot injure nerveless constitutions, or people of sedentary habits.
—It is produced from selections of the finest stock, and prepared by a patented and original manner.
—It is very aromatic, mild, and light in weight —hence it will last much longer than others; nor does it burn or sting the tongue, or leave a disagreeable after-taste.
—Orders for genuine, elegantly carved Meerschaum Pipes, silver mounted, and packed in neat leather pocket cases, are placed in the Yacht Club brand daily.

LORILLARD'S CENTURY
Chewing Tobacco.
—This brand of Fine Cut Chewing Tobacco has no superior anywhere.
—It is, without doubt, the best chewing tobacco in the country.

LORILLARD'S SNUFFS
Have been in general use in the United States over 110 years, and still acknowledged "the best" wherever used.
—If your storekeeper does not have these articles for sale, ask him to get them.
—They are sold by respectable jobbers almost everywhere.
Circulars mailed on application.
P. LORILLARD & CO.,
10dec12w New York.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS:
At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 13th day of November, A. D. 1869, before the Judges of the said Court, on motion of John P. Reed, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Christian Albright, dec'd, to wit: Maria, intermarried with August Stoer; Rebecca, intermarried with Herman Lepley, residing in KNOX co., Ohio; Hannah, intermarried with Samuel Burket; Henry, residing in Clay county, Indiana; Christiana C.; Delilah, intermarried with Samuel Carpenter; Jacob L. and Samuel, all residing in Bedford co, but those above named residing in Ohio and Indiana, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, on the 14th day of February next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised, in pursuance of a writ of partition issued out of the said Court, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set [L. S.] my hand and the seal of said Court, at Bedford, the 26th day of November, A. D., 1869.
O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.
Attest: WM. KEYSER, Sheff. 17dec4t

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS:
At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 15th day of November, A. D. 1869, before the Judges of the said Court, On motion of G. H. Spang, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Jacob Miller, deceased, to wit: Washington Miller; Jacob Miller, residing in Cumberland Valley township; George nice, husband of Sarah, a daughter, and Emma and Steven Miller, minor children of said Sarah, residing in Allegheny county, Maryland; Ruth intermarried with Sam'l Hendrickson, residing in Cumberland Valley tp., Bedford county, aforesaid; Jean Miller residing in same place, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, on the 14th day of February next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said dec'd, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised, in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of said Court and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of said Court, at Bedford, the 26th day of November, A. D. 1869.
O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.
Attest: WM. KEYSER, Sheriff. 17dec4t

PUBLIC SALE
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

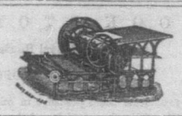
By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, the undersigned will sell on the premises, in Monroe township, on
TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1870,
THE TRACT OF LAND lately in the possession of Philip O'Neal, deceased, containing 65 acres, more or less, about 15 acres are cleared and under fence, and in a good state of cultivation. The balance is well timbered. A good Spring is on the premises.

TERMS—One-third to remain in the hands of the purchaser, the interest thereof to be paid annually to the widow, one third at confirmation of sale, and balance in one year thereafter with interest.
WILLIAM WILLIAMS,
Guardian of the minor children of Philip O'Neal, deceased. 17dec4t

$30 HINKLEY KNITTING MACHINES: $30
The most perfect machine yet invented.
Will widen and narrow, turn a heel, or point a toe. It will knit plain or ribbed. It will knit stockings, drawers, shirts, hoods, comforters, mittens, &c. It is cheap, simple and durable. It sets up its own work, uses but one needle and requires no adjusting whatever. It will do the same work that the Lamb machine will do, and costs less than half as much, and has not the tenth part of the machinery to get out of order. Circulars and samples mailed free on application.
Agents wanted.
All machines guaranteed.
STRAW & MORTON Gen'l. Agents,
No. 20, Sixth St., Pittsburg, Pa.

WHAT EVERY ONE SAYS MUST BE TRUE, and they all say that G. R. OSTER & CO. keep decidedly the BEST FAMILY STORE in Bedford. No misrepresentations to effect SALES. GO

Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, JAN. 7, 1870

DIRECTORY.—The following is a directory of the Officers of Bedford County and the Borough of Bedford, of the Ministers of Bedford, and the time of meeting of the different associations:

BEDFORD COUNTY OFFICERS.

President Judge—Hon. Alex. King.
Associate Judges—Wm. G. Eicholtz and Geo. W. Gump.
Prothonotary, Register and Recorder, &c.—O. E. Shannon.
District Attorney—E. F. Kerr.
Treasurer—Isaac Mengel.
Sheriff— Robert Steckman.
Deputy Sheriff—Philip Huzzard.
County Surveyor—Samuel Ketterman.
Commissioners—F. P. Beegle, David Howsare, and P. M. Barton *Clerk*—John G. Fisher. *Counsel*—John W. Dickerson.
Directors of Poor—H. Egulf, Michael, Diehl, and J. I. Noble. *Steward* — Samuel Diffenbaugh. *Counsel*—J. W. Dickerson. *Clerk*—W. C. Shaffer, *Treasurer*—William Bowles. *Physician*—Dr. F. C. Reamer.
Auditors—M. A. Hunter, John D. Lucas, and S. Whip.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—V. Steckman.
Assistant Burgess—Josiah Haley,
Council—W. Bowles, Jonathan Brightbill, W. M. Cook, J. M. Shoemaker, Hiram Lentz and J. Reed. *Clerk*—H. Nicodemus. *Treasurer*—Jno. H. Rush.
Constable—Richard Curboy,
High Constable—Lawrence Defibaugh,
School Directors—Job Mann, Isaac Mengle, Geo. Mengle, Jacob Bowser, John Cessna. H. Nicodemus. *Secretary*—T. R. Gettys. *Treasurer*

MINISTERS.

Episcopalian—Rev. Alfred J. Barrow.
Presbyterian—Rev. R. F. Wilson.
Lutheran—Rev. J. Q. McAttee.
Methodist—Rev. A. W. Gibson.
German Reformed—Rev. H. Heckerman.
Roman Catholic—Rev. Thomas Heyden.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Bedford Lodge, No. 320, A. Y. M., meets on the first Wednesday on or before full moon, in the Bedford Hall, on the corner of Pitt and Richard streets.
Peace Branch Encampment, No. 114, I. O. O. F., meets on the first and third Tuesday evenings of each month, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 202, I. O. O. F., meets every Friday evening, in the Bedford Hall.
Bedford Lodge, No. 148, I. O. G. T., meets in the Court House, on Monday evening of each week.
Bedford Council, No. 502, O. U. A. M., meets on Thursday evening of each week, in the Masonic Hall.

HUNTINGDON & BROADTOP R. R.—*Fall Arrangement.*—Mail Train leaves Mt. Dallas at 1.00 P. M. arrives at Huntingdon at 4.20 P. M. Leaves Huntingdon at 8.40 A. M.—arrives at Mt. Dallas at 11.52 A. M. Coaches leave Mt. Dallas for Bedford on the arrival of each train.
Coaches leave Bedford for Mt. Dallas at 11.00 A. M. to connect with the Mail Train.
The Post Office in Bedford will open at 7 o'clock A. M. and close at 8 o'clock P. M. during week days, and on Sunday will be kept open from 7 till 8 o'clock A. M.

Local Affairs.

A CHANGE.—Beginning with the new year we have associated with us, in the Book Store and also the editing and publishing of the INQUIRER, Mr. Samuel J. Jordan. Thanking our friends for their patronage in the past, we respectfully solicit a continuance of their favor to the new firm of Lutz & Jordan.

WANTED.—A good, steady girl, to do the housework of a small family. Enquire of Wm. C. Kean, at INQUIRER office. tf.

FRESH BALTIMORE OYSTERS always on hand at John O. Smith's. tf

IF you want choice Rio Laguayra and Java Coffee go to G. R. Oster & Co. 1m.

THE BEST assortment of Christmas Candies in town, at John O. Smith's. tf

SCHOOL books are selling cheaper at the INQUIRER Book Store than anywhere else in town.

ALL the Monthly Magazines, Periodicals and daily papers can be had at the Inquirer Book Store.

WANTED.—25,000 *Cash* customers to buy the immense Stock of new winter Goods, just received at Osters new store. 10dc1m

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price. tf.

WANTED 10,000 persons to smoke G. R. Oster's 5 cent Havana and Yara cigars. 1m

JOHN O. SMITH keeps constantly on hand a fine variety of Cigars and Tobacco. tf

WHERE can I buy Good Goods at a moderate price, is a question often asked us, we would say to all, go to G. R. Oster & Co. 10dec1m

"100 CHOICE SELECTIONS No. 2," for sale at the Inquirer Book Store.

IF you want choice Imperial, Young Hyson, Oolong and Japan Tea go to G. R. Oster & Co. 1m

IF you want the *cheapest* and best Sugars and Syrups in town go to G. R. Oster & Co. 1m

DONT forget that the Inquirer Book Store is the place to buy school books, pens, inks, stationery &c.

SALE OF FARM.—On the 4th of December last, Jacob Fetter Esq., sold his farm in Bedford twp., to Joseph Sill Esq., of Union twp., for $8,600.

THE attention of parties in want of a good farm is called to the advertisement of Henry Hershberger in our advertising columns this week.

A fair trial only is needed to convince the most skeptical, that Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer will accomplish all that is claimed for it.

UNDER a distinguished professor, and with the best Chickering pianos, the pupils of Hollidaysburg Seminary enjoy special advantages in music.

ANTELOPES.—One day last week Messrs. Jacob Barnhart and Jacob Bolinger each received an antelope by express, which was sent by some of their friends at Antelope station, Omaha.

TRUE success results from true merit. Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer is placed before the public, resting solely on its own merits. Its success is already indisputable.

Go to the INQUIRER Book Store for stationery, school books, miscellaneous books, news papers, magazines, pens, pencils, inks and every thing in that line. Don't be afraid to go in and look around anyhow—No harm done if you don't buy.

WE always feel an interest in the welfare of the ladies, and are pained to see so many looking pale, languid and unhealthy. We are satisfied this might be remedied if they would only use the Constitution Bitters. They would soon bring the bloom of health to your cheeks, if used according to directions.

WHO WANTS A SEWING MACHINE?—We have a new $55,00 Grover and Baker sewing machine which we will dispose of on easy terms to any one who wants a good machine: and who does not want a good sewing machine?
ALSO a new Singer Sewing Machine for sale as cheap as can be sold in the community and on the best of terms.

AN ESTABLISHED REMEDY.—Brown's Bronchail Troches are widely known as an established remedy for *Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Hoarseness*, and other troubles of the *Throat and Lungs*. Their good reputation and extensive use has brought out imitations, represented to be the same. Obtain only "*Brown's Bronchail Troches.*"

BURNED OUT.—We regret to learn that the office of the *Fulton Democrat*, in McConnelsburg, was entirely destroyed by fire on the morning of the 23rd inst' The fire is supposed to have originated from a pile of ashes under the office. Almost everything was burnt. The forms were on the press, almost ready to go to work, and went down with the press. The proprietor, Smith Robinson, has our sincere sympathy in his loss. Although he prints wretchedly bad politics, he is a clever fellow, and we hope he may soon get his office re fitted.—*Star and Sentinel.*

AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC, for the new year, has arrived for delivery gratis by to all who call for it. This little annual has the largest circulation of any book in the world, made by the fact that it furnishes the best medical advice which is available to the people—enables them to determine what their complaints are and how to cure them. It contains the startling announcement of the *conflagration of a world*, or the combustion of one of the stars in the firmament with all its attendant planets.

LIST of unclaimed letters remaining in the Post office in Bedford, on the 1st of January, which will be sent to the dead letter office on the 1st of February next, if not called for previous to that time:

Allen Hellen Miss	Jackson Levina Mrs.
Cecil H. Mrs.	King Josiah
Dernono E J. Mrs.	Miller M. J.
DeWolf H. C. & Co.	Marshall Marg. Mrs.
Gates George W.	Parnell Rebecca.
Glover Thomas G.	Rawlins Frances.
Hardman W. S. Dr.	Statler Harry.
Hunt David, Esq.	Smith J. C.
Heyginson A. B.	Stoner Joseph B.
Shilters Hannibal.	

D. WASHABAUGH, P. M.

IT is estimated that seven-tenths of all adult ailments proceed from a diseased and torpid liver. The biliary secretions of the liver overflowing into the stomach, poison the entire system, and exhibit the above symptoms. After a long research, we are able to present the most remarkable cure for these horrid nightmare of diseases the world has ever produced. Within one year over six hundred and forty thousand persons have taken PLANTATION BITTERS, and not an instance of complaint has come to our knowledge. It is the most effectual tonic and agreeable stimulant, suited to all conditions of life. Inquire of your Druggists in regard to it.

SABBATH SCHOOLS.—On Friday Evening Dec. 24th, the Lutheran Sabbath School held a Jubilee in the church, and an address was delivered by J. A. Tomlinson.
On Sabbath afternoon, the M. E. Sabbath School held a Jubilee in their church, the exercises consisting of singing, speeches, recitations, readings and dialogues by the younger children, very appropriate to the occasion. On Wednesday evening following, the school gave an ice cream and oyster festival in the "little brick schoolhouse" on Pitt st., and realized a handsome sum which we believe is to be appropriated to replenishing the library.

SHALL OUR COMMUNICATION BE CUT OFF?—The turnpike bridge at the narrows is not yet begun though we had the promise that it would be finished by the first of January. It was somewhat delayed by a disappointment in the delivery of lumber to the contractors, but we hardly think that it should have made so great a delay. The road by the Dunnings creek bridge is now almost impassible and the bridge itself will scarcely endure the travel and heavy hauling that passes over it continually, until Spring; in fact we would not be surprised to hear of it breaking down at any time. We hope the turnpike company will push forward their bridge with the utmost dispatch as our communication with the outside world may be suddenly cut off at any time.

NOVEL AND INTERESTING INVENTION.—A new Educational Invention,—'*Eastman's Penman's Assistant*,"—is now creating no little sensation among Pupils, Educators and Business Writers. It has been used in the Penmanship Department of Eastman College for some time, and although recently given to the public it is meeting with an unprecedented sale. It is a novel, beautiful instrument, so constructed as to change the stiff cramped hand of an adult into an easy flowing one, and compels the pupil to acquire at once correct habits of position, movement, &c., thus lessening the labor of teacher, and saving years of severe application to the pupil. It is an admirable Holiday Present, and is sold in a case, complete, for $1.50. Agents for its introduction and sale are wanted. Circulars describing the invention may be had by addressing Prof. EASTMAN, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

THE HOLIDAYS.—Christmas was duly observed by the citizens of our town. All stores and business houses were closed. The welcome dinners and festivities incident to the day were generally indulged in. As sleighing was pretty good, every rig in town was out, keeping up a continuous jingle of the merry bells from morning till late at night. About 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the Silver Cornet Band, mounted on a sled drawn by a span of spirited animals, entered the field, and discoursed some of their best music, as they passed through the principal streets. As they had not been out for some time, their appearance created quite a stir, showing that their music and their endeavors to make a merry Christmas were fully appreciated.
New Year's day was not kept as a holiday, though we have heard of a number of monstrous turkeys that were consumed in our vicinity. The Bedford fantastics were out on dress parade, mounted, and made several tours through the streets, creating quite an excitement for the time. After their *exit, business* was the word.

DUTY TO CREDITORS.—A merchant is not honest if he endangers the loss of an amount of property, which, if lost by fire, or otherwise, would disable him from paying his debts. It is unjust not to insure. Perhaps the majority of uninsured traders, if their homes and goods were burnt, would be unable to pay their creditors. The injustice consists, not in the actual loss which may be inflicted, but in *endangering* the infliction of the loss. There are but two ways in which, under such circumstances, the claims of creditude can be satisfied; one is by insuring the property, and the other by telling its actual owner that it will be endangered, and leaving him to incur the risk—or not, as he pleases. If such is the value of insurance what must be the character of the company? For this reason insure in a company like the ÆTNA of Hartford, Connecticut, which has over FIVE MILLIONS DOLLARS capital. Small companies invariably fail. Ont of the thousands of companies in the country, not fifty are over twenty years of age—all the rest have failed. Then go to the Ætna, which has stood for fifty years and is stronger to-day than ever.

M. A. POINTS, *Agent Ætna Ins. Co.*
Bedford, Pa.

BLANK receipts for the use of Treasurers of school Districts, and Justices' receipts for county taxes, Executions, Subpœnas, Summonses, all kinds of blanks for school Directors, Judgment notes, Deeds &c., &c., always on hand at the INQUIRER Book Store.

LITERARY.—We are informed by a friend, that the young men of South Woodberry twp. organized a debating club in Pattonsville on Friday evening last, and elected the following corps of officers: President, J. B. Fluck; V. President, D. B. Armstrong; Secretary, J. S. Biddle, and Treasurer, J. B. Butts. The question, "Resolved that the United States should recognize the independence of Cuba," was discussed in the affirmative by Messrs. Dittmer, Armstrong, Riddle, Boner and Carpenter, and in the negative by Messrs. Fluck, Zook, Butts and Lingenfelter,. Decision in favor of affirmative. The question for discussion this, Friday, evening is, "Resolved that women should have the right to vote." All persons interested in the cause of education are respectfully invited to attend.
We are very glad indeed to see this move in South Woodberry. She has always been blessed with health and wealth, and to her honor, has always taken a firm stand in favor of education, and we have no doubt but that it will meet with entire success.

AN ITEM FOR PARENTS, YOUNG MEN AND BOYS.—Prof. Eastman, the founder of the celebrated Business College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., offers superior advantages to those who attend his Institution this winter or the coming year. He positively asserts that he will make the time and money spent there the best investment of their lives. He proposes to prove this (to all who will address him for the *College Directory.*) and also to convince them that his original and pre-eminent Course of Practical Training is the best ever devised for those preparing for active, successful life; and his efforts the most effective in providing situations for graduates. The short prescribed Course can be completed in three months, at a total expense for board and tuition fee of one hundred dollars. Full information can be had by addressing H. G. EASTMAN, LL. D., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

ONCE MORE.—As the City Fathers seem to be hibernating, we feel disposed to make a last appeal to our citizens. Our pavements during holiday week, especially during the rain, were in such a condition, that no one, unless protected by gum boots and prepared to wade, had any business to venture upon the streets. We have appealed to the City Fathers to abate the nuisance of sloppy, slush-and-snow covered pavements, but in vain; they are either offenders against the law of cleanliness themselves or too indifferent to the good name and general health of the town to interfere. Now we appeal to the citizens. There is perhaps no better criterion of the general character of the occupants of a house than the appearance of the front yard and pavements, and if we wish to preserve our reputation of a neat and tidy people it is high time to go to work and clean off snow, ice and slush. In front of half the houses in town the snow and ice lie until they melt away, and every passer by runs the risk of breaking his neck in cold weather, or catching his death of cold from wet feet in soft weather. It is a matter of great consequence to all. It involves the health of the whole community and the reputation of our town for general cleanliness and neatness. If every one will just muster enough industry to keep his own pavement decently clean, we can manage the whole matter independent of our hibernating council.

Books and Periodicals.

THE Little Corporal for January makes its appearance in a new dress, with new engraved title page on the cover. It claims to have a larger circulation than any other juvenile magazine in the world. Published by Alfred L. Sewell & Co., Chicago Ill., for one dollar a year. All the children should have it.

GOOD HEALTH, a journal of Physical and Mental culture, published by Alexander Moore, No. 21 Franklin street Boston is on our table. To our readers who wish to become acquainted with the human body and the laws of health we would recommend this valuable journal.

THE Excelsior Monthly Magazine published by C. L. Van Allen, 171 Broadway New York, is an original journal of the highest toned morality for the family; and is claimed by its publisher, to be the cheapest magazine in the country. Send 2 cents for postage and get the January number and see if you won't like it.

DEMOREST'S YOUNG AMERICA.—The January number of this beautiful Juvenile Monthly must prove a real prize to all the boys and girls securing it. The elegant Chromo Pictures of the birds of America, and numerous other fine engravings, together with its entertaining stories, music, prize pictures, puzzles, etc., make a combination of attractions seldom found in one periodical. Yearly, $1.50, with a beautiful premium to each subscriber.—Address W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 838 Broadway, N. Y.

Every Saturday begins the new year with a change; from its former plainness it now aspires to become the first of Illustrated American Journals and in this it will at once be a formidable rival of the Harper illustrated publications. What Field & Osgood undertake to do they always do well; accordingly we find the initial number of Every Saturday, the size of Harper's weekly, with three full page illustrations. We confess that we are partial to the old form of Every Saturday as more convenient in size and more literary in appearance. As it is changed, we accept the change, confident that Fields & Osgood will make and keep it the leading illustrated literary magazine of the country and hoping to learn to like it as well in its new dress as we did in its old. Fields & Osgood, Boston, publishers.

Let Common Sense Decide.

What is the rational mode of procedure in cases of general debility and nervous prostration? Does not reason tell us that judicious stimulation is required. To resort to violent purgation in such a case is as absurd as it would be to bleed a starving man. Yet it is done every day. Yes, this stupid and unphilosophical practice is continued in the teeth of the *great fact* that physical weakness, with all the nervous disturbances that accompany it, is more certainly and rapidly relieved by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters than by any other medicine at present known. It is true that general debility is often attended with torpidity or irregularity of the bowels, and that this symptom must not be overlooked. But while the discharge of the waste matter of the system is expedited or regulated, its *vigor must be recruited.* The Bitters do both. They combine aperient and anti-bilious properties, with extraordinary tonic power. Even while removing obstructions from the bowels, they tone and invigorate those organs. Through the stomach, upon which the great vegetable specific acts directly, it gives a healthy and permanent impetus to every enfeebled function. Digestion is facilitated, the faltering circulation regulated, the blood reinforced with a new accession of the alimentary principle, the nerves braced, and all the dormant powers of the system roused into healthy action; not spasmodically, as would be the case if a mere stimulant were administered, but for a continuance. It is in this way that such extraordinary changes are wrought in the condition of the feeble, emaciated and nervous invalids by the use of this wonderful corrective, alterative and tonic. Let common sense decide between such a preparation and a prostrating cathartic supplemented by a poisonous astringent like strychnine or quinia.

PROCEEDINGS OF BEDFORD COUNTY TEACHER'S INSTITUTE.—Pursuant to a call issued by the Co. Supt., the teachers of Bedford county assembled in the Hall of the Union School-House, for the purpose of holding their annual Institute, at 1 o'clock, P. M., Dec. 27, 1869.
The Convention was called to order by the Co. Supt., and the session was opened with prayer by Prof. H. B. Zimmerman. An address of welcome was then delivered by the Co. Supt. The Convention proceeded to elect the officers for the present session which resulted as follows: Vice Prest., A. L. Stayer; Rec. Sec., D. M. Sams; Cor. Sec., O. H. Huston; Treas., Josiah Amos; Bus. Com., S. D. Middleton, Maggie Mower, O. G. McCoy.
The names of the members present being taken, the Co. Supt. conducted an exercise in Orthography. A Committee was then appointed to examine the lists of those participating in the exercise.
The Convention fixed the time for meeting and adjourning as follows: Morning sessions to open at 9 o'clock and close at 11.35. Afternoon sessions to open at 1.30 and close at 4 o'clock. Evening sessions to convene at 6. 30 P. M. By motion it was decided that the day sessions be held in the Union School Hall and the evening sessions in the Court Hall. A Committee was then appointed on Music by the Co. Supt. On motion adjourned to meet in Court Hall at 6.30 P. M.

Evening Session.

The Convention met in the Court Hall at 6.30 P. M. and was called to order by the President.
Minutes of previous session were read and adopted. An essay entitled, "Abilities to Teach," written by Miss Maggie J. O'Conner, was at her request read by J. M. Reynolds, Esq.
The Institute was then favored with a lecture on "Phonography" by Prof. H. B. Zimmerman. The gentlemen in his lecture clearly illustrated to his audience the superior advantages, this art possesses over all others in taking speeches, lectures, &c., during their delivery for the press. The lecture was an able one, and showed that the author was master of the subject.

Morning Session, Dec. 28.

Convention was opened with prayer by Prof. H. B. Zimmerman. The meeting was next favored with music by the "Glee Club." A roll of members by Districts was then prepared.—Following which was an essay on the subject 'Winter Evenings' by Miss Lizzie Pierson. Remarks were then made by the Co. Supt. on keeping "Monthly Reports." The next order of business was an essay by O. G. McCoy, on the subject of "Causes of and remedies for irregular attendance," which was discussed by Messrs. Barclay, W. B. Miller, Jos. Tomlinson, J. H. Jordan, Dively and H. B. Zimmerman. The debate was a warm and earnest one and many of the causes of irregular attendance in our rural districts, as well as the remedies for them, was forcibly presented by the speakers.

Afternoon Session.

The subject of irregular attendance was again taken up and discussed by different members of the Convention. Mrs. Fisher then entertained the Convention with select reading, which was followed by an address on the subject of teaching. Reading, by M. R. Minnich, after which Prof. Waugh of Hollidaysburg favored the Convention with an instructive lecture on "Etymology."

Evening Session.

Convention met in Court Hall at 6½ o'clock, and was called to order by Prest. After which Co. Supt. introduced Prof. Waugh, who delivered a lecture on the subject, "What shall our Girls Study." The lecturer takingt he Bible as his guide in determining the true sphere of man and woman, dealt some heavy blows at the *so-called* reformers of the present day. He showed clearly that woman in order to properly fill her sphere in life, should be specially educated for that sphere. That standing firm by the Bible truths, she cannot, she dare not take Elizabeth Cady Stanton as her type of a true woman. He further argued that wherever a teacher found under his care natural talents for special branches of study, he should give such the highest training. In short, he believed in the true woman living, loving and ever abiding in the sphere marked out for her by her Creator. Throughout the entire lecture the Prof. held his audience as one man; thus showing the interest all took in the discourse.

Morning Session, Dec. 29.

Convention met pursuant to adjournment at 9 o'clock and was called to order by the Prest. Minutes of Afternoon and Evening sessions were read and approved. Exercises were opened with singing by the "Glee Club" followed by class drill in Orthography by Co. Supt. An essay was next read by I. P. Smouse, subject "Fright." Method of teaching Orthography was then discussed by Messrs. Jordan, Sams, Tomlinson and Co. Supt. After which an essay was read by Miss Etta Irving, subject "Desire of Knowledge." Music by the Glee Club. Adjourned to meet at 1. 30 P. M.

Afternoon Session.

Exercises opened with singing. On a motion of Jno. H. Jordan the Convention asked the Co. Supt. to deliver a lecture on "The method of teaching the Common School branches," said lecture to be delivered during Friday's session. After a class drill in Orthography, the subject of teaching Orthography was discussed by different members of the Convention. An Essay was next read by S. G. Miller on the subject "Indications of the times."—The Convention elected the following persons a committee on Permanent Certificates, S. D. Middleton, Maggie Mower, Miss Maggie McCleery, Jennie Smith, Mary Holderbaum. An Essay by S. D. Middleton, subject, "The Teacher's Vocation." Lecture on the subject of teaching "A. B. C." by Donald St. George Fraser. Adjourned to meet at the Court Hall at 6½ P. M.

Evening Session.

Convention called to order by Chairman. The meeting was then entertained with a lecture on the subject, "The Teacher," by J. N. Tomlinson. Reading, subjects, the "Relief of Lucknow" and "People will talk," by Mrs. Fisher. Oration, subject, "Stand like the Anvil," by J. H. Jordan. Reading, "No Sect in Heaven" and Darius Green," by Mrs. Fisher. Essay by D. S. A. Tomlinson, on the subject of "Reading and How it is taught in our Public Schools." This Evening's entertainment was rather a lengthy one. A crowded and poorly ventilated Court Hall, together with a number of ill-bred boys, who will attend public entertainments and occupy seats, which might otherwise be filled with ladies and gentlemen, did not add much to the comfort of several of the speakers. In this connection we take the opportunity of saying to the *Fathers* of the town, that it might be well for them to look after the interests of Young America in our midst. We may grow notorious; as the boys hold the reins of government here.

Evening Session.

Convention met in Court Hall at 6½ P. M. This being the last Evening's entertainment, the meeting was entertained with recitations by Donald St. Geo. Fraser. Scotch Readings by John Taylor, Esq., and Music by the "Glee Club."

Morning Session, Dec. 30.

The session was opened with a piece of Music entitled "Further On."—Class drill in Orthography continued. The subject "Should the Bible be continued in our Public Schools" was next discussed by Tomlinson, Jordan, Dively, Smith, May, Miss McCleery, P. M. Fisher and Co. Supt. Following which was an essay on the subject, "Good Beginning" by Miss Maggie Mower and an Essay on "The Beautiful" by Miss Maggie McCleery. Mrs. Fisher next favored the Convention with Select Reading, when the meeting adjourned with a piece of Music entitled "The Beautiful Land."

Afternoon Session.

The Convention assembled according to previous adjournment, in Union School Hall at 1½ P. M. and was called to order by the Prest. Class drill in Orthography continued by Co. Supt. An Essay was next read by John W. Ake on the subject 'Woman's Rights.' Followed by a lecture on the method of teaching Grammar, by J. G. Krichbaum. Music by the "Glee Club." An Essay, subject, "Success," by Andrew Stayer. Adjourned to meet at 6½ P. M.

Morning Session, Dec. 31.

Exercises opened with singing the following piece of Music, "Come over the Lake." An Essay was then read by S. M. T. Barclay, theme "Teacher's Duty." The Supt. then awarded the prizes to the following members who had missed the fewest number of words in the contest. W. F. Hughes of South Woodbury received the first prize, Jennie Baylor of Bedford Bor. the second prize, Josiah Amos of Bedford Tp., the third prize. O. G. McCoy of Cum. Valley, Ettie Irving and Maggie McCleery of Bedford Tp., being ties, each received a prize of the same value, and Andrew Stayer of South Woodbury the sixth prize. According to previous resolution the Co. Supt. then addressed the Convention on the method of teaching the Common School branches, which was followed by a discussion on "Woman's Rights," by Smith, Dively, Jordan, Sams, Tomlinson, May. On motion the Convention adjourned *sine die.*
The following are the resolutions drafted by the Committee, and adopted by the Convention:
Resolved, That we tender a vote of thanks to the Directors of Bedford Bor. for the use of the School Hall during the week, and to the Commissioners of Bedford Co. for the use of the Court Hall.
Resolved, That a vote of thanks be tendered to all parties who entertained the teachers so liberally during their stay with us this week.
Resolved, That a vote of thanks be tendered to the Editors of the Bedford *Inquirer* and *Gazette*, for the interest they have always taken in educational matters, for the freedom of discussion of school topics they have always given through their columns, and for the efforts they put forth to make *this* Convention a success.
Resolved, That we tender a vote of thanks to the firm of Wilson & Hinkle of Cincinnati, E. H. English of Pittsburgh, Amos Stevens of Pittsburg and Ivison, Phinny & Blakeman of New York, for the School Publications gratuitously furnished to the Convention.
Resolved, That we continue the use of P. D. & S's Copy Books, Osgood's Readers, Brown's Grammars, Brook's Arithmetics, Mitchell's Geographies, and that we recommend "Mrs. Randall's Choice Selections in Reading and Elocution," published by Ivison, Phinney, Blakeman & Co., New York, to all teachers who desire a first class work on this subject.
Resolved, That we heartily endorse the progressive spirit that characterizes all the movements of our present worthy State Superintendent, and that we hereby pledge our unanimous support to him in every effort he may make to promote the interests of the common school cause in Pennsylvania.
Resolved, That we as a convention do heartily approve of the interest manifested by our County Superintendent in his unceasing efforts to advance the cause of common schools, and fully appreciating his learning and zeal, recognise in him a firm and able advocate and efficient laborer in the field of education.
Resolved, That the thanks of this convention are due the directors of the county, who in keeping with the school law of the State, granted the week to such of their teachers as attended this convention; and that we urge all others whose teachers were here present and to whom was not given, that they in their next meeting pass a unanimous resolution granting the time spent in actual attendance at the convention.
Resolved, That in the opinion of the members of the convention, all teachers who, without just cause, absented themselves from this meeting, merit and hereby do receive the censure of this association.
Resolved, That this convention tenden a vote of thanks to all the lecturers, essayists, and speakers, who were present with us during the sessions.

JOHN H. JORDAN, O. G. MCCOY, | S. D. MIDDLETON, D. M. SAMS, Committee on Resolutions.

Below will be found the names of teachers, by districts, who were in attendance, together with the number of days each atended:
Bedford Bor.—J Tomlinson, S D Middleton, Celia Schaeffer, 5 days; Maggie O'Conner, 4½ days; Mary Holderbaum, 2½ days; Jennie Smith, 1 day; Amanda Sansom, 1 day; Sue Steckman, Loretto Smith, Salome Minnich, Julia McFadden, Alice Taylor, Emma Barnhart, Mary Cessna, Ellie Boor, Alice Mann, Mary Mardorff, 5 days; Mary, Shires. Jennie Baylor, 4 days; J M Reynolds, 1 day.
Bedford tp.—S B Amos, J H Jordan, J F P K Smouse, 5 days; D S A Tomlinson, Maggie McCleery, 4½ days; J Phillips, G Dively, Frank Mason, 3½ days; Adam Diehl, Lilie Sansom, Drucilla McCleery, 4 days; John Krichbaum, 1½ days; Josie Wills, 1 day.
Bloody Run.—H B Zimmerman, 2 days.
Broad Top.—A. Huston, 5 days; J Fleck, J. P. Cessna, G. Lee, M. M Robinson, Jennie Thompson, M. F Gates, 4½ days.
Cumb. Valley.—A. S. Whipp, Jos. Evans, O G McCoy, Lizzie Pierson, 5 days; P M Fisher, 4 days; Emma Fisher, 3 days; Fannie Wood, 2 days.
Colerain—B F Harclerode, A Weisel, A F Diehl, 5 days; W B Harclerode, 4½ days; W M May, Jon Biddle 4 days; W H Corl, 3½ days.
Coaldale.—S M T Barclay, 5 days.
Harrisson.—S G Miller, 2½; Is Clark, 1 day; Jas Mullin, 1½ days.
Hopewell.—W W Williams, 3 days; Maggie Mower, Ettie Irvine, 5 days; Mattie Ritchey, 4½ days.
Juniata—Eleven schools. No teachers present.
Londonderry.—Seven Schools. No teachers present.
Liberty—T White, Jacob Stoler, T Roades, 4 days; Geo. Harclerode, 3½ days.
Monroe.—Fifteen schools. No teachers present.
Napier.—Lucy Pennell, 5 days; W Penrose, 3½ days; G W Mullin, S Wade 1½ days; C Riley, Miss M C Mullin, 1 day.
Providence W.—Georgia Mower, Annie Pennell, D M Sams, 5 days; B A Williams, C W Williams, 3 days.
Providence E.—Nine Schools. No teachers present.
Rainsburg.—No Schools open this winter.
St. Clairsville.—J G Ake, 5 days.
Saxton.—D St G Fraser, 3 days.
Schellsburg—Schools open next month. No teachers present.
Snake Spring.—M M Mock, 5 days; L. Tomlinson, 2 days.
Southampton.—S T Diehl, 4 days; Annie Bagley, Ellie Allison, 5 days.
Union.—S Price, 5 days; E Earnest, Sophia Nawgel, 4 days; A Exline, 3 days; Blanche Irvine, Beckie Irvine, 3½ days; Jos Stiffler, 1 day.
Woodbury M.—W H Clouse, 4 days.
Woodbury S.—Emmie Miller. H B. Miller, Andrew Stayer, W F Hughes, J M Williams, 5 days; W Marshall, 3 days; E Z Kagarice, G C Long, 2 days.
Woodbury.—Two Schools. No teachers prensent. H. W. FISHER.

D. M SAMS, Pres't.
SEC'Y.

I congratulate the teachers who were present with us during this session of the County Institute. We have not been disappointed. In point of number enrolled; regularity of attendance, and willingness on the part of our teachers to work whenever called upon, our meetings have been the most successful ever held in the county. Not a single teacher, placed on duty by the committee on programme, failed. With but few exceptions, all were present at roll call and remained in session until the hour for adjourning, thus showing their interest in the work.
Twenty out of the twenty-seven districts in the county, were represented. Of these, Bedford Bor., Bedford tp., Broad Top, Colerain, Coaldale, Liberty, St. Clairsville, Snake Spring and Saxton, had all their teachers present. Some had their time allowed them; others who were in attendance the whole week were not allowed a single day. We would here again repeat, what has been embodied in a resolution, that all directors who had their teachers here in convention, should grant them the number of days present. The roll has been carefully prepared, and the attendance accurately kept, so that directors may know the exact number of days each one attended. We feel sure that some good must result to the schools through this convention, and it is not asking too much when we call upon directors to reward their teachers for time spent here in further preparation for the work in the school room.
The essays, orations and lectures prepared by the teachers showed marked improvement over those of previous years. Among others, we recall with pleasure the oration, on the theme: "Stand like the Anvil," by our talented young townsman, John H. Jordan. For force of diction and for true merit, the production had no superior on the programme. The young orator warming with his subject, grew at times, truly eloquent. We predict for him in his newly chosen profession a brilliant future.
In conclusion, we return thanks to all parties who labored with us during the past week. H. W. FISHER,
Co. Supt.

MARKETS.

BEDFORD MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY J. R. OSTER & CO.

White Wheat per bushel		$1.10
Red "	"	1.00
Corn "	"	80
Oats "	"	40
Potatoes "	"	50
Flax Seed "	"	2.00
Clover Seed "	"	$6.00@6.50
Timothy Seed "	"	3.50
Apples "	"	1.00
Flour, per barrel		5.50@6.00
Butter, per pound		30
Tallow "	"	10
Beeswax "	"	30
Lard "	"	20
Pork "	"	11
Wool "	"	40@50
Turkey "	"	8
Beef "	"	
Eggs " doz.		25
Chickens "	"	2.50
Wood—Hickory, per cord		4.00
" —Oak,	" "	3.00

PHILADELPHIA PRODUCE MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3.

There is a steady demand for cloverseed and further sales are reported at $8@8 25, and some of common quality at $7 75. Timothy commands $4 25@4 50, and flaxseed at $2 25.
A small sale of No. 1 quercitron bark at $30 per ton.
There is no essential change to record in the flour market, and prices remain as last quoted; sales of 500 barrels Pennsylvania extra family on secret terms; small lots of superfine at $4 25@4 50; extras at $4 75@5 12½; spring wheat extra family at $5 25@6 25; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5 25@5 75; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $5 50@6 25 and fancy brands at $6 50@7 50, as in quality. Rye flour is steady at $5@5 12½. In corn meal nothing doing.
Wheat comes in slowly. Small sales of Pennsylvania red at $1 30. Rye is steady at $1, but without sales to any extent. Corn is very quiet. Sales of old yellow at $1, and new at $7@92c. Oats dull at 55@57c. No change in barley or malt.
Whisky is very quiet. Sales of wood-bound packages at 99c., and iron bound at $1 00.

PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 3.

The market was devoid of animation today, and notwithstanding the paucity of receipts, prices favored buyers. We quote choice at 9@9¼c; a few extra brought 10c; prime 8@8¾c; fair good 6@7¾c; and common 5@6 per pound gross. Receipts, 1,883 head.
Cows and calves are in better request. 100 sold at $50@90. Springers we quote at $45@65
Sheep are scarce and prices rule higher. 2,500 head changed hands at 6@9c.
Hogs—The demand has fallen off and prices have declined 25c per 100 lbs. 3,179 head sold at the Union drove yard at $14@14 75 per 100 lbs net for corn fed.

IS IT YOU? We wish it distinctly understood that all unsettled accounts on our Books must be closed by CASH or note, on or before the 1st of January, 1870. While we are thankful to those of our kind patrons, who settle and pay us so promptly. There are those who have carelessly neglected this important CHRISTIAN OBLIGATION. ARE YOU ONE OF THOSE WHO HAVE FORGOTTEN? Please reflect, and if you are, have the kindness to settle at once, and greatly oblige. G. R. OSTER & CO.
17dec1m

NEURALGIA—*Nervousness and Female Weakness Cured*—A Clergyman's Widow suffered for years with the above diseases; will send the means of her own cure free.
24dec4w Mrs. DIXI, Jersey City, N. J.

CARRIER'S ADDRESS.

KIND PATRONS:—
All hail! once more the Carrier Boy
Attunes his harp to song;
May each vibrating chord be strikes
The dulcet strain prolong:
He comes with gladness in his steps,
And skips along the way
To wish his patrons, one and all,
A Happy New-Year's Day!

'Tis just a year ago, to-day,
Since we together met;
Our hearts were happy then, as now,
O'er cares we did not fret,
So let us on this joyous morn,
Be equally as gay—
Then here's to patrons, one and all,
A Happy New-Year's Day!
The year just closed auspicious was,
Abundance crowned its flight;
The waving grain, the tempting fruits
Met everywhere the sight:
The plenteous board; abounding health
Have blessed us all the way—
So here's to patrons, one and all,
A Happy New-Year's Day!

'Tis true we've had some things to mar
The pleasures we have had,
But the cup

Farm, Garden & Household.

ROAD SAND.

The sand obtained from turnpikes, or roads macadamized with any sort of stones like granite, hard blue stones, very difficult to break and pulverize, has a peculiar value. The grinding of such rocks or stones under the iron-rimmed wheels of wagons, the wear of horse-shoes, and the mixture of this ground rock with the manure scattered along the roads—produces a compound which is found to be highly acceptable to trees and plants. The granite rock, we know, is rich in potash and silica; but it is not these elements alone which give this road sand its peculiar value. By the process of grinding and triturating inert substances, such as oyster shells, charcoal, quicksilver, we develop medicinal and other virtues which these substances do not possess in their crude form. And so it is supposed to be with road sand. By the constant grinding and triturating of the iron-bound wheels and horses' shoes, the comminuted granite becomes prepared for the use of plants; and when this road-sand is mixed with the compost heap and saturated with liquid manure, it is found to help the efficacy of the compost in a remarkable manner. Under the influence of road-sand of this kind alone, it is said that when applied to lawns, white clover is sure to spring up in the greatest abundance and luxuriance where it had never been seen before.—*Dr. J. S. Houghton, in Gardener's Monthly.*

FROST CRYSTALS UPON DRIED GRASS.—Several persons have by this time laid up to put into bouquets the beautiful grasses which they gathered in the autumn and summer of the present year. In order to add variety and some pleasing effects to portions of such grasses, they may be covered with imitation frost-crystals, some white, others blue-green, and amber. To crystallize dry grass white, steep it in a solution of one pint of hot water containing one pound of alum. As it becomes cold, crystals will adhere to the grass, which will increase in size if left for a day or more; but small crystals look the best; and in order to keep them so, the grass should be often moved and turned about. When taken out of the solution and dried in the air, they are fit for mounting with the other grasses, and greatly add to their beauty. For the blue-green crystals use sulphate of copper, and for amber crystals use chromate or potash instead of the alum. Feathers may also be crystalized in the same way. Art and taste will arrange them into forms of beauty.—*Septimus Piesse.*

WINTER RULES.—Never go to bed with cold or damp feet. In going into a colder air, keep the mouth resolutely closed, that by compelling the air to pass circuitously through the nose and head, it may become warmed before it reaches the lungs, and thus prevent those shocks and sudden chills which frequently end in pleurisy, pneumonia, and other forms of disease. Never sleep with the head in the draught of an open door or window. Let more covering be on the lower limbs than on the body. Have an extra covering within easy reach in case of a sudden and great change of weather during the night. Never stand still a moment out of doors, especially at street corners, after having walked even a short distance. Never ride near the open window of a vehicle for a single half minute, especially if it has been preceded by a walk; valuable lives have thus been lost, or good health permanently destroyed. Never put on a new boot or shoe in the beginning of a walk.

HOW TO PRESERVE A BOQUET.—When you receive a boquet, sprinkle it lightly with fresh water; then put it in a vessel containing soap suds; this will nutrify the stem and keep the flowers as bright as new. Take the boquet out of the suds every morning and lay it sideways (the stock entering first) into clean water, keep it there a minute or two, then take it out and sprinkle the flowers lightly by the hand with water; replace it in the soap suds, and it will bloom as fresh as when gathered. The soap suds need changing every three or four days. By observing these rules a boquet may be kept bright and beautiful for at least a month, and will last still longer in a very passable state; but attention to the fair creatures, as directed above, must be observed, or all will perish.

REFUSE CHARCOAL.—The refuse charcoal obtained from the rectifiers of spirits, from the railroads where wood is burned in locomotives, from old charcoal beds, etc., is a very useful material in the garden. As a mulching about fruit trees I consider it very valuable. It keeps out frost in Winter; it keeps the soil loose and moist in Summer, and it does not afford a harbor for mice or insects. In the soil it assists to promote moisture in a dry season; and by its slow decay (for it does decay more rapidly than is generally supposed) it yields carbonic acic gas to plants, and greatly assists in the decomposition of vegetable and mineral matter. It is an excellent mulching for strawberries, in Winter or Summer.

EATING WHILE FATIGUED.—There are very few habits more injurious to health than eating when the body is fatigued. If the brain or any part or organ of the body becomes unduly fatigued, the whole system requires rest, until the nervous influence and the circulation of the blood are equalized throughout the body, before another demand is made upon the vital energies. If the stomach is filled without this rest, the food remains undigested, ferments and becomes sour, and irritates the stomach, producing disease of the digestive organs, and through them, of the whole system.

CURE FOR EAR ACHE.—Take a small piece of cotton batting or cotton wool, make a depression in the center with the finger, and fill it up with as much ground pepper as will rest on a five cent piece; gather it into a ball and tie it up; dip the ball into sweet oil, and insert it in the ear, covering the latter with the cotton wool, and use a bandage or cap to retain it in its place. Almost instant relief will be experienced, and the application is so gentle that an infant will not be injured by it, but experience relief as well as adults.

FOR A COLD.—As the season of colds and coughs is at hand, we publish the following: Take a heaped dessert spoonful of flaxseed, put in a pint of water. Cover it, and let it boil to a half pint. If the seeds do not settle to the bottom, pour in a little more hot water, and stir well. Put in a tablespoonful of genuine vinegar, and as much brown sugar as you like, and take after getting into bed. It is a powerful sudorific, and cuts the phlegm.

FOR A COUGH.—Roast a lemon very carefully, without burning it, when it is thoroughly hot, cut and squeeze it into a cup, upon three ounces of sugar, finely powdered. Take a spoonful whenever your cough troubles you. It is as good as it is agreeable to the taste. Rarely has it been known to fail of giving relief.

Humorous.

SIGNAL for a bark—Pulling a dog's tail.

How does a cow become a landed estate? By turning her into a field.

QUESTION for Actors—Can a man be said to work when he plays?

WHAT would be likely to give the best report of fire? A powder magazine.

A GOOD guess at a tailor's name—Mr. So and so.

WHY is an ax like coffee? It must be ground before it can be used.

A SPARROW can never be hungry. He takes a hundred flies a day.

IN some places out west the grass-hoppers have destroyed everything but grass widows.

QUERY—What remuneration does distance receive for *lending* enchantment to the view?

A SCAPEGRACE remarked that the principal branch of education in his school was a willow branch.

WHAT kind of essence does a young man like when he pops the question? Acquiescence.

ONE charge in a lawyers' bill against a client was, "For waking up in the night and thinking of your business—five dollars."

WHEN a man kisses the wrong woman what sort of a weapon should he be dispatched with? A blunderbuss, of course.

"SAL," said one girl to another, "I am so glad I have no beau now." "Why so?" asked the other. "Oh! why I can eat as many onions as I please."

A DISTURBED individual wonders how a few organ-grinders can manage to keep up so much music under his window. It is done by taking turns.

WHY is a lawyer the most ill-used man in our social system Because, though he may drive his carriage, he must draw the conveyance of other people.

A very modest young lady who was a passenger on board a packet ship, it is said sprang out of her berth and jumped overboard on hearing the captain, during a storm order the mate to haul down the sheets.

I don't care so much about the bugs, said Mr. Womley to the head of the genteel, private family in which he resides, but the fact is, marm, I havn't got the blood to spare, you see that yourself.

A NEGRO in Dawsom, Ga., stole a pair of boots and returned them the same day, saying his conscience wouldn't let him keep them. They were both for one foot and three sizes to small.

"BOBBY, what does your father do for a living?"

"He's a philanthropist, sir."

"What?"

"A philanthropist. He collects money for Central Africa, and builds houses out of the proceeds."

SEE here! exclaimed a returned Irish soldier to a gaping crowd as he exhibited with some pride his tall hat with a bullet hole in it. Look at that hole, will you? You see if it had been a low crowned hat I should have been killed outright.

AN will ye be after telling what kind of a baste ye call this, said a newly arrived Irishman, holding up a wasp between his thumb and finger.

"Och, murder! Spake quick, for he's biting me."

A certain cockney, overcome by his sensibilities, fainted at the grave of his fourth wife. "What shall we do with him?" asked a perplexed friend of his. "Let him alone," said a waggish bystander, "he'll soon re-wive."

A farmer near Montreal says no one need tell him that advertising wont cause a big rush, for he advertised ten bushels of grapes for sale, and the next morning there warn't one left, the boys stole 'em all.

A Providence boy, five years of age, having stolen a can of milk, his mother took him to task, with moral suasion, and wound up her discourse by exclaiming: "What in the world were you going to do with the milk anyhow" "I was going to steal a little dog to drink it," was the crushing reply.

As editor out west wants to increase his Subscription list, and makes the following proposition: "For two new subscribers, furnished by any good looking young lady, we will furnish a husband, or if we fail in that, will marry her ourselves as soon as the law will allow,"

"SALLY," said a green youth, in a venerable white hat and gray pants, through which his legs projected half a foot, perhaps more, "Sally, before we go into this museum to see the serenaders, I want to ask you somethin'."

"Well, you see this 'ere business is gwine to cost a hull quarter apiece, and I can't afford to spend so much for nothin. Now, if you'll hev me, darned ef I don't pay the hull on't myself. I will!"

A NEWLY arrived boarder at one of our fashionable boarding houses thought he had not sufficient bolstering for his head, and accordingly, carried the pillows down to the landlady's room, who inquired what he desired. The gentleman wanted to know what the articles were which he held in his hands. "Pillows, you impudent fellow!" screamed the enraged woman. "Oh! I thought they were pin cushions," replied the disconsolate boarder.

A REMINDER.—A lady entered the cars, which were somewhat too full, and a gentleman arose and requested her to take his seat, he remaining standing in the passage way. The lady (?) took the seat, making no sign of gratitude.

Gent waited for a few moments, then inquired:

'What did you say?'

'I did not speak, sir,' said the female in a tone of the most freezing politeness.

'I beg your pardon, madam, but I thot' you said, "thank you."

A scarlet flush told the discomfiture of the lady, while the audible titter of the near passengers told that the point was keenly relished.

EMMA GRAHAM, a notorious woman, died in Detroit on Tuesday, from the effects of intemperance. The room in which she died was formerly occupied by the wretched woman as a bar room. On the shelf was a row of bottles labelled "tooth tickler" "sudden death," 'lingering illness' 'eye-opener,' 'night cap.' Over the bar hangs a card, upon which was written:

"Since grub has riz,
We tend to biz,
And therefore cannot trust:
It takes the stamps
To keep a ranch,
So pay the cash you must."

A BUFFALO OBJECTIONABLE.—A verdant Englishman, stopping in at the Brevoort the other day, who never took a sleigh-ride in this country, or any other perhaps, went to the stables of the hotel for "a nice thing, you know—something dashy," and the proprietor ordered the hostler to give the gentleman "a new cutter, with the bay mare and a large buffalo."

"Oh, no, none of that now, my dear fellah. None of your American jokes on me, you know. I'm not much used to that sort of thing, you see. I know you're a strange set of people out here. But never mind the buffalo. Just leave that hanimal out, and give me an 'orse by 'imself. He'll answer. Keep your blamed buffalo for one of your own Yankees."

DICKENS' NOVELS, full sets, at 25 cents per novel, at the Inquirer Book Store. tf

Miscellaneous.

READ! READ!! READ!!!

Middleton's Wonderful Pain Cure.

A sure remedy for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Growing Pains, Sprains, Bruises, Stiffness of the Joints and similar diseases.

This wonderful remedy is composed entirely of vegetable ingredients. There are no injurious substances used in its manufacture.

For assurance of its excellent properties, read the following certificates:

BEDFORD, May 18, 1869. This is to certify that I have used Middleton's Liniment for the Rheumatism, which I had in my right shoulder so bad that I could not get my hand to my head without great pain, and after a few applications was entirely relieved. L. F. DART.

BEDFORD, May 1, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Dear Sir:—Mrs. Bowser was in much suffering for some four weeks with Rheumatism, and got some of your Pain Cure, and the first night I applied it it eased the pain; and after keeping on using it for two weeks she was restored to health. I feel it to be my duty, as it is a pleasure, to write this recommendation for the benefit of others. JACOB BOWSER.

BEDFORD, May 16, 1869. Mr. W. W. Middletor: Sir—I procured a bottle of your Liniment for Rheumatism, and it gives me great pleasure in saying that after using it for two days, my rheumatism was completely relieved. My sister was suffering, at the same time, with Inflamatory Rheumatism in her right hand and wrist—after using it for several days she was relieved. I consider it the best remedy I ever heard of. JOHN C. KEEFE.

BEDFORD, May 24, 1869. This is to certify that I have used one bottle of Middleton's Liniment, for Rheumatism, and think it a good cure, and would recommend it to all persons that are afflicted with the above disease. AUGUSTUS GARVER.

BEDFORD, May 26, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Sir—I procured one bottle of your medicine and used one-half of it for Rheumatism, which effected a permanent cure up to this time. I cannot hesitate in saying that it is the best remedy I ever used. A. B. CARN.

BEDFORD, May 8, 1869. I take great pleasure in giving my testimony to the value of "Middleton's Wonderful Pain Cure." I have been a martyr to Rheumatism. For two months previous to Feb. 25th, last, I was suffering intensely with pain so severe, that during all that time I had not one night of comfortable sleep. I could not put my hands to my face, could not comb my own hair, nor feed myself; but after having the Pain Cure applied once, I found relief enough to give me comfortable sleep, and with its steady use, I continued to get better, and now at the end of ten weeks from its first application, I have comparatively free use of my hands, sleep well and can attend to business. It has done me more good than all other medicines I have ever used put together, and I cheerfully give this certificate of its value. ELI M. FISHER.

BEDFORD, April 14, 1869. Mr. W. W. Middleton: This is to certify that I was taken with Rheumatism, in my right shoulder, on the evening of the 8th inst., so that I was unable to raise my hand to my face. I got some of your Pain Cure and applied it twice, and was entirely relieved. I would recommend to every one who suffers with Rheumatism to give it a trial and be cured. Yours &c, A. F. MILLER.

BEDFORD, May 17, 1869. Mr. Middleton: Dear Sir—I have used several bottles of your medicine in my family, and find it to be all you claim for it. Yours, truly, JOHN HAFER.

BEDFORD, May 13, 1869. This is to certify that I have used "Middleton's Pain Cure," for Rheumatism, and was very much benefitted by it. JOHN HARRIS.

This excellent PAIN CURE is prepared only by W. W. MIDDLETON, Bedford, Pa., to whom all orders for the medicine should be addressed.

4june'69:1y

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The January numbers will be printed from new type, and arrangements have been made, which, it is hoped, will secure regular and early publication.

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Miscellaneous.

A. M., 1864, S. 2.

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DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, COSTIVENESS, prevents FEVER AND AGUE, and all Billious Diseases. They are the

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They are prepared by

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ALISMA FOR THE HAIR,

Which is the best

Hair Restorer, Renewer, and Hair Dressing in in the market. It prevents Baldness, frees the head from Dandruff, and thoroughly eradicates all diseases of the scalp.

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Restores gray and faded Hair to its ORIGINAL COLOR, removes Dandruff,

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Bedford, June 4.

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